

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1990

Murray regents removing some top administrators to pave way for president

By FRAN ELLERS
Staff Writer

MURRAY, Ky. — In an unusual move, the Murray State University board of regents has begun clearing the administrative decks in anticipation of the arrival of its new president.

Two of Murray's four vice presidents, Augustine Pounds and David Perrin, said they have been told by Acting President James Booth that they won't be retained when their contracts expire this year.

A third, Ward Zimmerman, was to be notified that he may not be kept on; however, he did not return phone calls yesterday and Booth declined to comment, except to say that he met with each of the vice presidents about their contracts.

Although it's fairly common for a new president to overhaul his administration, it's unusual in Kentucky for a university board to begin the process.

Regents Chairman Kerry Harvey wouldn't comment yesterday on individual personnel decisions, but said that the university "intends to assemble the strongest management team that we can possibly put together at Murray State."

When difficult decisions are made, there's bound to be disagreement expressed, he said. But the regents have "never backed off from a tough call and we won't back off from this one."

He said that Ronald Kurth, the Naval War College president who will become Murray's president in late July, is consistently being advised on decisions at the school.

"Is he making these decisions or any decisions at this point? The answer is no," Harvey said. But once Kurth assumes his responsibilities at Murray, "Obviously, he'll have a primary role in filling those positions."

Kurth said yesterday that while he's kept abreast of university goings-on, "There's no way that I ought to be, nor could be, in-

involved in the exercising of authority by the board of regents and the acting president at this time."

Outside the university, the board has begun to receive criticism for the action in relation to Pounds, who holds the highest university post in Kentucky of any black woman besides Mary Smith, acting president at Kentucky State. Perrin and Zimmerman are white.

Pounds is one of two blacks in administrative posts at Murray State, and the school is expected to increase that number by at least one under guidelines to comply with the desegregation mandate at schools that receive federal funding.

However, with Pounds' departure, the university apparently will lose both black administrators. Lewis Liddell, an assistant to the president who is in charge of Murray's affirmative-action program, is resigning.

The overall issue of desegregation compliance was raised earlier this year by the Rev. Louis Coleman of Shelbyville, an active supporter of civil-rights issues in Kentucky's university system.

Coleman filed a discrimination complaint with the U.S. Education Department's Office for Civil Rights in January over hiring practices at several Kentucky universities, including Murray State. He contends state universities have not made enough progress integrating their faculties by hiring and promoting blacks.

The civil-rights office has notified Coleman it intends to look into the matter. Under its procedures, the office must determine whether it has jurisdiction before investigating.

Coleman said yesterday that he's concerned that Murray may be losing a significant number of black administrators and faculty members after this year.

Liddell, Murray's affirmative-action officer, said the school has had "some success" hiring minorities, but that keeping them remains a problem. He said that the school may lose some of the eight blacks on the faculty in the next year, and that the problem lies within the university rather than in the surrounding community.

Liddell's wife, who formerly taught at Murray, was effectively let go last year, and Liddell said he's leaving because he's frustrated with what he perceives as a lack of commitment to retain blacks and other minorities.

Harvey said the university has a clear commitment to hiring and re-

taining women and minorities, and that that requires a corresponding commitment of money because of the competitive job market.

"The fact that it's a difficult problem should not be mistaken for a lack of commitment by those on the outside, nor should it be mistaken by those on the inside as a problem that simply has no solution. It just requires a lot of hard work."

Wendell Thomas, a member of the Council on Higher Education who also belongs to a statewide committee on equal opportunity in higher education, said yesterday that he also has concerns about Pounds' leaving. He called on the board to state its reasons for not keeping her. If there are good ones, he said, the board's critics will be silenced.

Pounds has asked to meet with the board.

Harvey said yesterday that any time a university official asked to meet with regents, they would honor that request. But he said he believes it would be hurtful to the university to discuss personnel issues publicly.

Pounds said she has been in the job market since late last year to give herself other employment options in the wake of President Kala Stroup's departure — Stroup hired her a year ago — but said she expected Kurth, not the board, to decide whether to keep the vice presidents.

MSU ARCHIVES

6-month amnesty set for defaulters on student loans

Knight-Ridder News Service

WASHINGTON — A first-time-ever grace period for the nation's 2.5 million student loan defaulters takes effect today, but hardly anyone expects it to work very well.

Under instructions from Congress, the Education Department for six months will allow borrowers in default on guaranteed student loans to pay off their debt without penalty costs.

But there is a catch: The principal and interest on the loan still must be paid off in full within the six months. That often amounts to \$4,000 or more.

How much will a typical defaulter save by not having to pay penalty costs?

"About \$20," said Richard Hawk, chairman of the Higher Education Assistance Foundation, a Kansas firm that services student loans.

That might not be much of an incentive to the typical defaulter — a person from a low-income family who dropped out of trade school and is employed in a low-paying job, if one at all.

(The University of Kentucky has a low default rate — about 5 percent, said David Stockham, the school's director of financial aid.

"It's a matter of who the institution serves rather than the quality of the administration," said Stockham, adding that most of the defaulters are people who do not succeed in school.

(Stockham said the grace period was "worth a try. Anything that makes the program more healthy is advantageous.")

Of the 2.5 million defaulters, the government estimates, only 3,300 will take advantage of the grace period.

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The Congressional Budget Office estimated the program would bring in \$10 million of the \$6.8 billion in loans now in default, mostly from people who would have paid back their loans anyway.

Bill Moran, director of student assistance programs at the Education Department, said the penalty costs that would be absolved by the program could run higher than the \$20 cited by Hawk. They might amount to a few hundred dollars or more in some cases, he said.

The grace period, called an amnesty program by its congressional advocates, was enacted as part of a budget-cutting bill passed by Congress in November.

Its main attraction was that it appeared to be a painless way to meet deficit reduction targets without having to cut the student loan program.

Persons wishing to take advantage of the grace period are urged to contact the holder of their loan for more information.

Herald-Leader staff writer Elizabeth Wade contributed to this article.

Capitol agenda

Schedule

Here is the schedule of meetings in the General Assembly today. All rooms are in the Capitol Annex unless otherwise indicated.

House

8 a.m. — Judiciary Committee, Room 109.

8:30 a.m. — Transportation Committee, Room 110.

10 a.m. — Business Organizations and Professions Committee, Room 109.

10 a.m. — Education Committee, Room 110.

Noon — Cities Committee, Room 109.

Noon — Banking and Insurance Committee, Room 110.

Noon — Budget Review Subcommittee on Transportation, Room 116.

2 p.m. — House convenes, House chamber.

Upon adjournment — Health and Welfare Committee, Room 110.

Senate

8:15 a.m. — Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, Room 104.

8:30 a.m. — Appropriations and

Revenue Committee, Room 116.

11 a.m. — Economic Development and Tourism Committee, Room 105.

Noon — Judiciary-Criminal Committee, Room 104.

Noon — Cities Committee, Room 105.

Noon — Counties and Special Districts Committee, Room 107.

2 p.m. — Senate convenes, Senate chamber.

KET coverage

10 p.m. — Highlights of the current session of the Kentucky General Assembly on Kentucky Educational Television.

Contacts

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Last of three finalists is businesslike in quest for presidency of KSU

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1990

By BILL WERONKA
Staff writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Herbert Watkins presented an all-business approach in his bid yesterday to be president of Kentucky State University.

Watkins, 49, a KSU graduate and vice president for financial affairs at North Carolina Central University in Durham, N.C., was the last of three finalists to visit the KSU campus this week.

Watkins said he was delighted with the physical changes on the campus and would like a chance to make the internal structure just as sound.

"I do believe a president can make a difference," Watkins said, "but he can do more with a vision than with a mandate."

Watkins' vision would entail surrounding and insulating the faculty and students with an efficient business operation that would provide competitive salaries and more resources for academics.

He called his style of management "shared governance" and said he would give the faculty responsibility for overseeing academics, and make sure students had a role in policy through student government. Watkins said he would create a KSU council that could address campus-wide concerns. His business background showed

throughout his discussions with the faculty. Watkins called the student "our clients" and said his vision for KSU was to prepare them to deal with the "global economy."

Watkins felt that goal blends well with KSU's mission as Kentucky's small liberal-arts university.

"Liberal studies (are) an important part in this information age," Watkins said. "There is nothing more important than education because human resources are what provide the competitive edge."

Johnny Hill, 45, a KSU graduate and vice president for student affairs at Chicago State University, visited the campus Monday. John Wolfe Jr., provost and vice president for academic affairs at Maryland's Bowie State University, was on campus Tuesday.

Of the three, Wolfe made the biggest hit with the faculty. Faculty regent Richard Taylor said Wolfe's dynamic style was infectious.

"If there is one person who could really pull this campus together, he's it," Taylor said of Wolfe.

Taylor added that he has a colleague who has been depressed about the direction or lack of direction at KSU.

But after the man heard Wolf speak, "I saw a smile," Taylor said. "He said, 'I like this man.'"

The KSU board of regents met March 9 to evaluate the candidates and possibly select the president.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1990

NKU gets Caudill's Appalachian research

Staff, wire reports

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS — Harry M. Caudill, one of Kentucky's most noted authors, is donating his research collection on Appalachia to Northern Kentucky University in Highland Heights.

The collection includes more than 1,000 books, several hundred articles, photographs and the original manuscripts of Caudill's last four books.

"It's one of the biggest contributions we've had — particularly considering the stature of Mr. Caudill as an author and his standing in Kentucky and the nation," said Dr. Leon Boothe, university president.

Caudill, 67, a retired lawyer, history teacher and legislator, said he was donating the collection to the university so that the Eastern Kentuckians who live in the area can learn about their heritage.

"I was startled to see how many people out of these hills live near Northern Kentucky University," Caudill said.

Caudill said he saw little point in giving his collection to the University of Kentucky or

other regional universities because they have substantial Appalachian libraries.

Caudill has been gathering information about Appalachia since boyhood. He has published numerous historical accounts, including *Night Comes to the Cumberlands* and *Theirs Be the Power: The Moguls of Eastern Kentucky*.

When *Night Comes to the Cumberlands* was published in 1963, people came from around the world to learn about Eastern Kentucky. The book discussed some of the problems of Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia.

Caudill said the books he had collected, some dating to the Civil War, were used as references for his works.

He said he will donate the collection to Northern Kentucky "at my death, or sooner."

Northern Kentucky will honor Caudill March 29 and formally accept his gift. Tom Gish, editor of the *Mountain Eagle* in Whitesburg, will be the featured speaker.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1990.

Author Caudill donates collection

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Caudill, 67, a retired lawyer, historian and legislator, has been gathering information about Appalachia since childhood. Caudill said he will donate the collection to Northern Kentucky "at my death, or sooner."

Northern Kentucky will honor him with a program March 29 and formally accept his gift.

Baldwin seeks UK student presidency

Ex-cheerleader paralyzed in '86

By Elizabeth Wade
Herald-Leader staff writer

Dale Baldwin, a former University of Kentucky cheerleader paralyzed from the neck down after a mini-trampoline accident in 1986, yesterday announced his candidacy for student body president.

He is the first handicapped candidate for the student presidency in 20 years, said Jake Karnes, UK's director of handicapped services.

Baldwin, 25, a first-year law student from Leitchfield, told the 100 students attending his announcement that he wanted to be president to pay back students for helping him after his accident three years ago.

"It's not anything to do with wanting power," Baldwin said in a room filled with blue and red balloons.

"I just want to give back to the students."

Baldwin said his experience as a cheerleader, UK cheerleading captain and head instructor of UK's cheerleading camps would make him a strong candidate.

Other qualifications he cited for the job included experience as a UK undergraduate, working his way through school, living both on and off campus and, as a handicapped student, being a minority.

Baldwin and Chris Woolums, a finance junior from Frankfort who will seek the vice presidency of the student government on a ticket with Baldwin, said their platform would focus on upholding students' rights and providing more services.

Baldwin also said he wanted to increase handicapped accessibility on campus.

"The university has made great strides to accommodate handicapped students, but there's still a long way to go," said Baldwin, adding that UK has more handicapped student on its campus than any other state university.

Baldwin, who has not been involved with UK's student government, said it would be difficult to beat President Sean Lohman, who announced last week that he would seek re-election.

"I've been through the entire undergraduate process and graduate school," he said. "It'll take me time to learn the structure ... but the main thing is being able to work with people and I think I can do that."

He said he did not think his course load as a law student would hinder his ability to serve as student body president. The student president also is a voting member of the UK Board of Trustees.

"I have reduced my course load and will be taking classes this summer," Baldwin said. "I wouldn't even consider running for office if I didn't have time to do a good job."

However, a former student body president, now enrolled in UK's law school, said she thought it would be difficult to do both at the same time.

"Student government is a full-time job," said Cyndi Weaver, student body president during the 1987-88 school year.

"A lot of the job is just being there and being accessible to students. If you're not there, you can't serve that function. It's a very time-consuming job."

Weaver supports Lohman in this year's election.

The election for student body president, vice president and senators is March 28 and 29. Only full-time students can vote.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1990

Annual legislative sessions proposed in Senate bill

Staff, wire reports

Sen. Nick Kafoglis, D-Bowling Green, introduced a bill yesterday that would amend the state Constitution to allow the General Assembly to have annual sessions.

The General Assembly now meets for a regular session every two years — in even numbered years — for no more than 60 working days.

Senate Bill 351 calls for legislators to meet in regular session for at least 30 but not more than 60 days in even-numbered years and for no more than 30 days in odd-numbered years.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1990

'Panel approves minimum wage increase

The state minimum wage would rise to \$3.80 on July 15 and go up an additional 45 cents a year later to conform with the federal minimum wage under a bill approved yesterday by the House Labor and Industry Committee.

The state minimum wage now is \$3.35 an hour.

Generally, businesses with annual volume of less than \$367,500 are exempt from paying employees the federal minimum wage.

House Bill 687 was approved by the committee 12-0.

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1990

New Murray chief: I'm not in on shake-up

Associated Press

MURRAY — The next president of Murray State University says he is being kept informed of developments on campus, including a shake-up in the school's administration, but has no influence yet on events.

Regents Chairman Kerry Harvey agreed with the assessment Wednesday from Ronald Kurth, the president of the Naval War College who will come to Murray in July.

"Is he making these decisions or any decisions at this point? The answer is no," said Harvey, who confirmed that Kurth was being consistently advised about decisions at the school.

Two of Murray's four vice presidents, Augustine Pounds and David Perrin, say they have been told by acting President James Booth that they will not be retained after their contracts expire this year.

A third, Ward Zimmerman, was to be notified that he may not be kept on. He was unavailable for comment. Booth would only say that he met with each of the vice presidents.

Kurth said that taking part in the effort to overhaul the administration would have been improper for him.

Harvey declined to comment on individual personnel decisions.

Criticism of the board off campus has arisen for removing Pounds, who holds the highest university post in Kentucky of any black woman besides Mary Smith, acting president at Kentucky State. Perrin and Zimmerman are white.

Pounds is one of two blacks in administrative posts at Murray State. The school is expected to increase that number by at least one under guidelines desegregation guidelines tied to federal funding.

But with Pounds' departure, the university apparently will lose both black administrators. Lewis Liddell is resigning. He is an assistant to the president in charge of affirmative action.

The Rev. Louis Coleman of Shelbyville said he was concerned Murray might lose a significant number of black administrators and faculty members after this year.

Coleman is active in civil-rights

issues concerning Kentucky's university system. He filed a discrimination complaint with the U.S. Education Department's Office for Civil Rights in January over hiring practices at several Kentucky universities, including Murray State.

The federal office has notified Coleman it intends to look into the matter.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1990

Candidate for top KSU job vows all-business approach

Staff, wire reports

FRANKFORT — Herbert Watkins, the last of three finalists for the presidency of Kentucky State University, says he would bring an all-business approach to the job.

Watkins' vision would entail surrounding and insulating the faculty and students with an efficient business operation that would provide competitive salaries and more resources for academics.

"I do believe a president can make a difference," Watkins said during Wednesday's visit, "but he can do more with a vision than with a mandate."

Watkins, 49, is a KSU graduate and vice president for financial affairs at North Carolina Central University in Durham.

Johnny Hill, 45, a KSU graduate and vice president for student affairs at Chicago State University, met with university officials Monday. John Wolfe Jr., provost and vice president for academic affairs at Maryland's Bowie State University, was on campus Tuesday.

The KSU board of regents is to meet March 9 to evaluate the candidates and possibly select the president.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1990

UK faculty surveyed on merit pay

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A little more than 70 percent of University of Kentucky faculty who participated in a recent survey want to change the way their salary increases are determined.

A survey conducted in October by the UK chapter of the American Association of University Professors shows that faculty on UK's main campus and medical center are not satisfied with the university's merit pay system.

The survey was given to 1,561 faculty and administrators on UK's Lexington campus and medical center. Of those, 634 responded. Nearly 40 percent of those surveyed said they preferred a system that would provide cost of living increases to everyone and then, if additional funds are available, additional increases based on merit.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1990

Faculty picks cost-of-living raise in study

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

Almost three-quarters of University of Kentucky faculty surveyed last fall said they should be guaranteed at least a partial cost-of-living pay raise each year, according to a study released yesterday.

The findings suggested widespread dissatisfaction with UK's practice of basing raises strictly on merit considerations, said assistant professor Michael Kennedy. Kennedy is a board member of UK's chapter of the American Association of University Professors, which made the study.

Kennedy said questionnaires were sent to 1,561 faculty members employed at the Lexington campus

or Albert B. Chandler Medical Center. Responses were received from 634, or 41 percent.

UK does not guarantee a raise. Instead, administrators at various levels set standards for pay raises each year, which means some professors receive no increase.

Seventy percent of those surveyed said the university should adopt standard, campuswide policies for salary increases.

Fifty-three percent said they thought an elected faculty group should negotiate raises with the UK administration. Forty-four percent opposed such formal salary negotiations.

The faculty was asked to respond to possible systems for

awarding raises:

- 4 percent said raises should be completely across the board.

- 38 percent said everyone should get an increase equal to the cost of living, if enough money is available. Above that, raises should be based on merit.

- 30 percent said half of the raise should be based on cost of living and half on merit (or some other split such as 40 percent-60 percent.)
- 17 percent said raises should be based completely on merit.

- 2 percent said raises should be given at the discretion of deans or department heads.

- 9 percent said they favored some other system.

—A service of the Office of Media Relations—

UK international students plan rally to protest fees

By Kakie Urch

Herald-Leader staff writer

International students at the University of Kentucky plan to rally on the Lexington campus today to protest what they think are discriminatory fees levied on them by the school.

Vish Bhatt, 24, a political science senior from Ahmadabad, India, said the students were upset about a \$50-a-semester fee passed by the UK Board of Trustees in 1988 and first collected last August.

He said they also were concerned about a proposed mandatory \$100 health insurance fee for international students and possible in-

"While they keep on talking about how much we're costing the university, they are not talking about how much money we bring in."

— Vish Bhatt, UK senior

creases in on-campus graduate student apartment rates.

About 900 international students are enrolled on the Lexington campus.

UK officials say the \$50 fee, paid only by international students, is necessary to continue to fund the services of the UK International Students and Scholars office.

UK international students react-

ed to the fee last fall by contacting the administration with a request for re-evaluation of the fee.

Bhatt said, "No Americans who use the office (to arrange overseas study) have to pay the fee." He said the students wanted the \$50 fee withdrawn because they thought it was discriminatory.

Bhatt said students were upset that committees formed by the ad-

ministration to look into the fee had been meeting for nearly a year but had produced no results.

"Also, while they keep on talking about how much we're costing the university, they are not talking about how much money we bring in, in terms of research grants, and how many papers are published by international students," Bhatt said.

Mehran Jahed, 29, an electrical engineering graduate student from Tehran, Iran, and the graduate school's student government senator, said the International Student Committee appointed by UK Chancellor Robert Hemmenway met to discuss the \$50 fee in November.

"Since then there has not been any action by the administration until two days ago when they set up yet another committee to look into it," Jahed said.

A spokesman in Hemmenway's office said the International Student Environment Committee was looking at the whole campus environment but was "giving some priority to the international student fee."

Bhatt said students would discuss taking measures such as boycotting classes or wearing black armbands and present their agenda of demands at the rally, scheduled for 11:30 a.m. in the UK Student Center courtyard.

Senate votes to help recovery of tuition from trade schools

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the governor a bill that would let students at for-profit trade schools recover their money if the school closes.

House Bill 321, passed 31-1, also strengthens state oversight of the schools and requires them to improve record-keeping and adhere to new accountability measures.

Sen. Nick Kafoglis, who handled the bill, said the measure was needed "to correct some abuses" in the state's proprietary schools. "We've had some unfortunate experiences. ... I think this is a much-needed piece of legislation," said Kafoglis, D-Bowling Green.

He noted that a Bowling Green school went out of business in 1988 before students completed their courses and that they lost their tuition payments.

HB 321, which passed the House 96-0 last month, is sponsored by Rep. Jody Richards, another Bowling Green Democrat. The legislation was sought by the state Proprietary Education Board after it found it had insufficient authority to crack down on two Louisville schools with financial and other problems.

The Louisville schools — Health Careers Institute and Barbizon School of Modeling — went out of business last year.

Kafoglis said yesterday that the legislation "will go a long way" toward protecting the public against shoddy recruiting, academic or financial practices by for-profit schools. The bill provoked no debate.

The bill creates a "student protection fund" to be financed by required fees from all licensed propri-

etary schools. The fund would repay students who lose money at schools that close.

Other provisions would make the schools accountable for the actions of their recruiting agents and stiffen record-keeping requirements. Schools would be required to document all advertising claims and give prospective students detailed information, including the placement rate of graduates.

The bill assigns subpoena power to the Proprietary Education Board, allows it to issue "conditional" licenses and reorganizes its membership. A representative of the Governor's Council on Vocational Education would be added to the new 12-member board. Representatives of licensed trade schools would be reduced from six to five, while public members would be increased from five to six.

The Senate yesterday passed two other bills that went to the governor. They were:

■ HB 422, which increases the minimum amount of personal injury insurance that must be carried on taxicabs to \$25,000 for one person, \$50,000 for injury to all persons in an accident and \$10,000 for property damage. The vote was 31-1.

■ Senate Bill 175, to give animal researchers increased protection from animal-rights protesters who disrupt, damage or steal from research centers. The Senate concurred in a House amendment before re-passing the measure 33-0.

The Senate passed and sent to the House:

■ SB 158, to define an "all-terrain vehicle" and prohibit their use on public highways or rights of way, or on private property without the owner's permission. An amendment would remove a helmet requirement in the bill for operators using the vehicles in farm-related activities.

Children under 16 would be prohibited from operating ATVs with engines larger than 90 cubic centimeters, except under parental supervision. The bill would prohibit children under 12 from operating ATVs with engines larger than 70 cubic centimeters. The vote was 24-11.

■ SB 184, passed 31-3, assigns responsibility for the state government's printing requirements to the divisions of printing and purchasing in the Finance and Administration Cabinet; 31-3.

■ SB 297, to let the State Investment Commission invest idle cash in mutual funds. An amendment limits such investments to a maximum of 10 percent of available investment funds; 28-6.

■ SB 298, to permit the transfer of surplus investment income between the state's general fund and capital construction fund; 34-0.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1990

Earning his degree

ALMOST everyone loses when a university mindlessly grants an honorary degree. The award becomes cheapened, and school supporters feel as though they've been fleeced for a sheepskin.

Recent decisions by the University of Kentucky regarding honorary degrees therefore seem wise. Governor Wallace Wilkinson will not receive one this year. The decision marks the first time in about a half century that a Kentucky governor hasn't gotten such an award from UK within three years of taking office. The step suggests an intent to raise standards. No longer should UK put mortarboards on heads of state and others simply because they're in positions to benefit the school.

In addition, interim President Charles Wethington wants criteria

developed for awarding honorary degrees to elected officials. Clearly, guidelines are needed. A sound argument could be made for putting the kibosh on the tradition of anointing the sitting governor and other officeholders with honorifics. The titles ought to be reserved for people who make outstanding contributions in fields valued by the university.

That isn't to say that the incumbent ought to be ruled out. Governor Wilkinson has the ability to distinguish himself and earn the honor by staying out of UK's search for a president, by leading the state to produce more revenue for education, and by helping to enact the education reform package.

By doing all that, he'll make himself worthy of many honors, including the most prestigious one UK has to offer.

Morehead gives Gaither 1-year contract extension

MOREHEAD (AP) — Morehead State men's basketball coach Tommy Gaither has been given a one-year contract extension, Athletics Director Steve Hamilton said yesterday.

The Eagles have made steady progress in Gaither's three seasons as head coach. His first team, in 1987-88, finished 5-22. Last season the Eagles had a 15-16 record, one of the most improved records in college basketball.

This year's team is 15-12 heading into the Ohio Valley Conference Tournament on Saturday at home against Tennessee State. The Eagles, who tied for third in the OVC's final regular-season standings, already have clinched Morehead's first winning season since 1983-84.

Before coming to Morehead, Gaither was head coach at Baptist College. His seven-year collegiate head coaching record is 105-96.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1990

Inflation raises for retired teachers OK'd

The House Education Committee yesterday approved a measure to raise the minimum annual cost-of-living increase for retired teachers from 1 percent to 1.5 percent.

House Bill 653, sponsored by Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, and numerous other legislators, also would provide a special 3.5 percent increase in each of the next two years.

Pat Miller, executive secretary of the state teacher retirement system, spoke in favor of the bill. For the last decade, he said, benefits for retired Kentucky teachers had increased at about half the rate of inflation.

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MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1990

Stroup takes job as president at Missouri college

Associated Press

State.



MSU ARCHIVES

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo. — Kala M. Stroup, former president of Murray State University, has been named president of Southeast Missouri State University.

Stroup, 52, will assume the post July 1.

Stroup was president of Murray from 1983 until last Aug. 1. Amid criticism of her management style, the university's board of regents voted May 2 not to renew her contract.

In later negotiations, it was arranged that Stroup would receive her \$80,000 annual salary and most benefits plus a \$2,500 monthly allowance for giving up the president's residence and related perks.

James Booth, vice president for academic affairs, was named acting president.

Earlier this month, Rear Adm. Ronald Kurth, president of the U.S. Naval War College, was named president of Murray

He will assume his duties when Stroup's contract expires June 30.

Stroup now is a consultant with the American Association of State Colleges and Universities in Washington, D.C.

Before that she served as vice president for academic affairs at Emporia State University in Kansas and was dean of women at the University of Kansas.

She earned her bachelor's degree from Kansas and went on to get a master of science degree and a doctorate in speech communication and human relations from the same school.

Officials with Southeast Missouri State said Stroup was chosen from among 124 applicants.

She replaces Bill Stacy, who resigned last June after nearly 10 years at the school to become president of California State University at San Marcos.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1990

Murray's special challenge

ONCE again Murray State University regents are doing the unexpected. In an effort to spare the school's incoming president from some house-cleaning, the regents are taking the unusual step of issuing marching orders to vice presidents they consider weak.

Their desire to help Admiral Ronald Kurth get off to a good start in his new job is commendable. Now president of the Naval War College, Dr. Kurth will take over the helm at Murray in July. Surely the regents also realize that if Dr. Kurth is to succeed, he and others must place a high priority on hiring and retaining black faculty and administrators. This part of his job will be made difficult by the pending loss of Murray's two black administrators.

Augustine Pounds, who holds one of the highest university posts in Kentucky that's filled by a black woman, is among the vice presidents whose contract may not be renewed. The other departing black administrator is Lewis Liddell, an assistant to the president in

charge of Murray's affirmative-action program. His reason for resigning is further evidence that Murray has a serious problem with regard to affirmative action: He's frustrated with what he perceives to be a lack of commitment to retain blacks and other minorities at the university.

The school's affirmative action problems were exacerbated when, in January, it became one of several Kentucky universities named in a discrimination complaint alleging too little progress toward integrating their faculties. Murray has made considerable progress in attracting black students — 5.4 percent of its students are minorities. However, Murray's lack of success in hiring and retaining black faculty and administrators leaves those students with few black role models on campus. Clearly, progress must be made.

The regents' efforts to help Dr. Kurth succeed are commendable. However, those efforts will be enhanced when Murray works with equal vigor to help its black administrators succeed.

—A service of the Office of Media Relations—

Morehead's Gaither gets 1-year extension

MOREHEAD (AP) — Morehead State men's basketball coach Tommy Gaither has been given a one-year contract extension, Athletics Director Steve Hamilton said Thursday.

The Eagles have made steady progress in Gaither's three seasons as head coach. His first team, in 1987-88, finished 5-22. Last season, the Eagles had a 15-16 record, one of the most improved records in college basketball.

This year's team is 15-12 heading into the Ohio Valley Conference Tournament on Saturday at home against Tennessee State.

The Eagles, who tied for third in the OVC's final regular season standings, already have clinched Morehead's first winning season since 1983-84.

Before coming to Morehead, Gaither was head coach at Baptist College. His seven-year collegiate head coaching record is 105-96.

Proctor adds assistants

MOREHEAD (AP) — First-year Morehead State football Coach Cole Proctor has named three assistants to his staff, including defensive coach Rex Ryan, the son of Philadelphia Eagles coach Buddy Ryan.

Rex Ryan, who played collegiately at Southwestern Oklahoma State, will coach the Eagles' defensive line. He comes to Morehead from New Mexico Highlands, where he was assistant head coach and defensive coordinator.

Bob Lord, a 10-year assistant coach in the NFL, has been hired as Morehead's defensive coordinator. He has been an assistant coach with the Chicago Bears, Green Bay Packers and New York

Sports briefly

Giants, as well as at Wake Forest, Appalachian State and Massachusetts.

Lord, who also will coach Morehead's defensive backs, coached at Berkmar High School in Lilburn, Ga., last season.

Proctor has appointed Kerry Locklin to coach the linebackers. Locklin served as a graduate assistant last season at Utah. He played briefly for the Los Angeles Rams.

Proctor also announced assignments for other coaches. He said that Jeff Judge will be his administrative assistant and quarterbacks coach. Terry Chin was be recruiting coordinator, academic coordinator and running backs coach.

UK activities promoting safe break for students

Program shows danger of drugs and alcohol

By Victoria Martin

Herald-Leader staff writer

The University of Kentucky has picked this week, a few days before the school's spring break begins, to help educate its students about the dangers associated with drugs and alcohol.

Drug Awareness Week programs will run until Friday. Although spring break technically begins March 12, many students will start their vacations toward the end of this week.

"Our overall goal for the week is to get as much information to students as possible before they go on spring break," said Marigail Sexton, UK's substance-abuse prevention coordinator.

The Student Health Advisory Committee and UK's chapter of BACCHUS — Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students — will hand out "spring break survival kits" today through Wednesday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. at UK's Student Center and from 4 to 6 p.m. in the commons at the Kirwan-Blanding residential complex.

The kits, featuring information about the hazards of drug and alcohol use, also include bumper stickers, pins, sunscreen, cups with safe spring break tips, condoms and other health-related items.

Sexton said she thought it was important to get the word out before spring break because drugs impaired physical activities such as skiing and swimming — two common activities among students on spring break.

Students can register for a 1990 car to be given away by BACCHUS' national organization by signing a pledge that they won't drink and drive or ride with someone who has been drinking.

Buddy, the mascot of UK's responsible drinking campaign, will distribute general information about alcohol abuse. He will be at the Student Center, near the Patterson Office Tower fountain and in the Kirwan-Blanding commons.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1990

College's nursing program to expand

MADISONVILLE, Ky. — The Regional Medical Center in Madisonville has assured Madisonville Community College it will provide \$325,000 a year for the next four years to enable the college to expand its nursing program, a medical center news release said last week.

An average of 32 nursing students enter the college each year; with the increased financing, a total of about 100 are expected this year. There are nine nursing faculty members now, and three more are expected to be hired, the release said.

"Regional Medical Center would like to hire the entire graduating class this year and every year," the news release quoted a hospital administrator as saying.

Standards adopted for UK search

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

The next president of the University of Kentucky will be measured by the same standards that were used to select ex-president David Roselle three years ago, the presidential search committee decided yesterday.

With little discussion, the panel unanimously adopted the non-binding qualifications hammered out during the last search.

The action was in keeping with what Foster Ockerman Sr., chairman of the UK Board of Trustees, had advocated since Roselle resigned in December.

Search committee member Carolyn Bratt, a UK law professor, said that it made sense to accept the existing qualifications because they "absolutely summarized what the ideal president of the university should be."

Committee members did not discuss how stringently the qualifications should be applied. In the previous search, the standards were described as "desired," not absolute.

After Roselle announced that he was leaving UK to become president of the University of Delaware, the UK board chose Charles Wethington, chancellor of the UK community college system, to serve as interim UK president.

Some UK professors have said that Wethington lacks the scholarly record specified in the qualifications. But that did not prevent him from being runner-up to Roselle in 1987.

Yesterday, the panel approved a job advertisement that will appear in three publications — the Chronicle of Higher Education; Initiatives, a journal for women administrators; and Black Issues In Higher Education.

Also in keeping with the last search, the committee said that it would seek nominations and comments from 3,200 UK faculty members and administrators, the chiefs of several hundred state universities and liberal arts colleges, UK community college advisory board members and UK alumni.

The panel is to begin reviewing applications and nominations for president on May 11, but no cutoff date was set.

The next search committee meeting will be after May 11, when "we have something to work on," Ockerman said.

He said he did not know how long the search would last, but said he doubted that a new president could be in place by the start of the academic year in August.

The committee discussed when consultants should be employed in the search process. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be that consultants should be brought in to conduct background checks on candidates.

The criteria adopted yesterday fell into three categories — academic, leadership and public projection — and call for a president who has:

- A distinguished record of scholarly achievement and the academic vision to enhance UK's national reputation in research, teaching and public service.

- Superior management and leadership skills as evidenced by a proven reputation; commitment to academic collegiality, and an ability to lead UK to enhanced national and international prestige.

- Ability to articulate UK's goals and mission and to establish effective relations with faculty, staff, students, alumni, trustees, legislators, government officials, business leaders and media.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1990

Senate approves auto-dealer tag bill

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — After spirited debate, the Senate yesterday passed a bill liberalizing the use of auto-dealer tags and delayed a vote on a measure to allow some elementary school pupils to play on high school sports teams.

Also passed was a measure containing two Wilkinson administration financial-aid programs for college students.

The dealer-tag bill, House Bill 317, would permit dealers to let employees, or anyone else, drive autos for demonstration for up to nine months.

The bill, passed 30-5 and sent to the governor, also would permit auto dealers to purchase license tags for \$12.50 per tag. Vehicles with the tags are exempt from state usage and property taxes.

In explaining the bill, which was passed 95-0 by the House on Feb. 16, Sen. William Quinlan said the measure merely clarified existing law and increased fines for violators from \$20 to \$200.

But Sen. David Williams, R-Burkesville, said the bill would provide a tax-free "perk" for anyone a dealer allowed to demonstrate a vehicle. Current law basically limits use of the tags to dealers or their "bona fide" salesmen or employees.

Tom Dorman, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's legislative liaison, said later that he expected the Revenue Cabinet to recommend a veto of the bill because it would cost the state up to \$10 million a year in lost tax revenue.

The Senate delayed a vote on HB 443 after the measure ran into a fusillade of opposition. The bill pro-

hibits any state board from preventing fifth- through eighth-graders from playing on high school athletic teams.

Sen. Nelson Allen, D-Bellefonte, said youngsters who mature early and show athletic talent should not be prevented from such competition. But Sen. Nick Kafoglis, a Bowling Green physician, and other opponents said elementary school children would risk serious injury in competition against older, bigger opponents.

Allen said the bill required parental permission and that it did not include contact sports like football.

But several senators said there was no limitation on what sports were covered by the bill.

After a vote on the bill was delayed, Allen said he would prepare an amendment to allow participation only in spring sports like tennis, golf and track.

The two student-aid programs, in Senate Bill 245, would help needy students complete at least two years of college and create a scholarship program for superior students at state-accredited high schools.

The bill, passed 28-0 and sent to the House, would allow the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority to award College Access Program grants to needy Kentuckians who enroll for at least three semester hours at a participating college.

The authority would also administer "A+ Scholarships" of up to \$2,500 per year. Students would be recommended by their principals for the scholarships, which would not be based on need.

Other measures passed yesterday and sent to the House were:

- Kentucky's chief election officer; 28-0.
- SB 306, to make motorboat title laws follow the same procedures as motor vehicle transfers; 28-0.
- SB 312, permitting active members of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System to buy up to two years credit for time as a Peace Corps volunteer; 26-2.
- SB 315, to allow authorized health-maintenance organizations to issue contracts for providing benefits; 28-0.
- Senate Concurrent Resolution 71, to recognize April 22, 1990, as "Earth Day" in Kentucky; 28-0.
- SCR 73, to direct the Legislative Research Commission to create a committee to study the potential impact of federal initiatives on the state's economy; 28-0.
- Senate Joint Resolution 85, naming Ky. 1099 to Knott County in honor of William Spencer Hayes, former president of Alice Lloyd College; 28-0.

Also passed and returned to the House for concurrence in Senate amendments were:

- HB 73, to allow people who use bioptic telescopes to see to apply for an operator's license; 27-1.
- HB 88, to prohibit public school students from possessing paging devices while on school property or attending school-sponsored events; 27-1.
- HB 350, to increase to \$500 the amount of property damage which must occur before requiring completion of an accident report, if not otherwise investigated; 28-0.

These bills were passed and sent to the governor:

- HB 57, to permit parade floats being used in Kentucky to be transported without payment of the overdimensional permit fee; 28-0.
- HB 83, to permit the governor to appoint a state poet or writer laureate and specify the duties for such appointee; 28-0.
- HB 84, which would allow the Legislative Research Commission to provide information through computers. Fees could be charged, but legislators would receive information free; 28-0.
- HB 149, to provide a 45-day period in which claimants may name the special fund as a party in a workers' compensation case; 28-0.
- HB 237, to clarify existing membership of the Commission on the Deaf and Hearing Impaired and add three members to be appointed by the governor; 28-0.
- HB 268, to require that rate increases on individual health-insurance policies be approved by the commissioner of insurance, who may hold a hearing on the plan. Rates on the same policy may not be increased twice in six months; 28-0.
- HB 270, to permit newspaper publication of a picture of the U.S. flag next to the obituaries of active members of the armed forces or honorably discharged veterans; 28-0.
- HB 344, requiring school systems that provide moral instruction to also provide alternative activities by teachers to those students not participating in moral instruction; 27-1.
- HB 404, to permit transporters of primary forest products to exceed axle and gross weight provisions by 10 percent, except on interstate highways; 27-1.
- HB 532, to remove specified locations for branch banks within counties; 28-0.

UK, Western hoping to keep trash costs from piling up

By Elizabeth Wade
Herald-Leader staff writer

Among the garbage the University of Kentucky throws away each year are more than 2 million soft drink cans, 14,000 pounds of shortening and 5,500 animal carcasses.

It costs the school \$50,000 a year to get rid of its trash. And that sum could quadruple, because stricter state and federal regulations proposed for garbage disposal could lead to higher fees for dumping trash in landfills.

Administrators at UK, as well as Western Kentucky University, are starting to look for alternatives. Task forces at both schools are looking for ways to reduce the amount of waste, find different ways to get rid of non-recyclable trash and launch recycling programs.

"UK, with its 20,000-plus students and faculty, is an enormous acquirer of products and generator of waste and, as part of a national movement, is going to get into the recycling business," UK Vice Chancellor for Administration Jack Blanton said.

"There is a general stirring out there now, and universities are beginning to look at the problem."

Right now, UK pays \$50,000 to dump its nearly 5,000 tons of trash each year in the Lexington-Fayette urban county landfill near Avon.

But if the General Assembly passes proposed stricter legislation, which would reduce the number of landfills in the state from 80 to 18, UK's trash bill could rise to as much as \$200,000.

Bob Wiseman, Lexington's commissioner of public works, told UK's task force in December that the new regulations could force charges for dumping waste to rise from about \$10 a ton to \$41 a ton.

"UK will see it in two years, when the prices kick into place," he said.

"People used to look at recycling as the nice thing to do. Now, recycling is the best way of disposal economically."

Western, in Bowling Green, also became interested in waste management because of rising landfill costs. John Russell, an engineering technology professor at Western, applied for a \$20,000 grant to finance Western's study.

"Western needs to establish a waste management program that is more responsive to the conditions we expect in the next few years regarding landfill costs," he said.

"Western is facing the same problems as Bowling Green — sharply increasing cost and uncertainty of disposal, and some form of solid-waste management crisis in the next few years."

Kemble Johnson, administrator of Western's physical plant division, said the school spent \$36,000 to dump in the Butler County landfill in 1989. It expects to spend \$90,000 this year.

"The primary purpose is to reduce the amount of material going into the landfill, because that's where the cost is," Johnson said. "We're interested in preserving the environment and not filling the earth up with garbage."

Russell said Kentucky needed to pass laws banning non-returnable containers.

"We need to stop packaging 'packaging,'" Russell said. "When we reduce those, there isn't so much to get rid of."

UK will focus on reducing waste and recycling chemicals, aluminum, paper, newsprint, plastics and glass. Western also will determine ways to reduce waste and items to recycle.

Both groups will establish suggestions for waste management programs.

UK's task force will compile its findings into a set of regulations that will be sent to interim President Charles Wethington by May, Blanton said.

Like UK and Western, Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., began looking for alternatives when

New Jersey ordered the school two years ago to begin a recycling program.

Rutgers officials say the effort has proved successful.

"I think it's going to be necessary for all municipalities, including universities, to recycle," said Ron Berger, director of facilities program management at Rutgers.

New Jersey, he said, has one of the biggest landfill space problems in the United States. And although recycling is saving some money, the cost of landfill space is continually rising.

Rutgers recycles food waste, glass, aluminum, plastic containers, leaves, some blacktop and all types of paper, except glossy "magazine" paper.

Food waste, which is half of Rutgers' recyclable material by weight, is processed and sold to farmers at \$25 a ton, said Ray Ching, recycling coordinator at Rutgers.

Rutgers recycled nearly 3,000 of its more than 8,000 tons of waste in 1988 — a recycling rate of 32.2 percent, Ching said. Rutgers saved nearly \$130,000 and generated \$26,000 from recycling.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1990

Students' recycling of paper, cans pays off

By Elizabeth Wade
Herald-Leader staff writer

Student groups at the University of Kentucky and Transylvania University have started efforts to recycle white office paper and aluminum cans used at their schools.

David Beeler, a UK agricultural biotechnology sophomore from Lexington, started collecting white paper on four floors of the Patterson Office Tower in January.

The project, which had a start-up cost of \$900, is sponsored by the Student Government Association and Students Against Violation of the Environment, said Beeler, chairman of the program.

The paper collected in the first three weeks of recycling would have paid off half of the student government's initial investment if it had been turned in already, Beeler said.

"Every Tuesday morning I sort through and remove any staples, glue, tape, colored paper and put it into a cart that's supplied by the recycling company," Beeler said. When 1 ton of paper is collected, it will be sent

A ton of paper can bring between \$150 and \$200.

Beeler said the project had collected 900 pounds of paper from 200 people in five weeks.

Beeler said money raised from the project would be used to buy needed equipment to begin other recycling programs, such as composting.

Students at Transylvania also collect paper as well as aluminum cans, said Environmental Awareness Group chair Samantha Messier, a biology senior from Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Messier said students were collecting white paper in bins on campus.

The \$15 a month raised from selling the paper goes to the group's fund for educational activities.

The group also collects cans and donates the money to the Community Kitchen, Messier said.

"Some people were worried by recycling cans ourselves that we were taking away from the income of the street people, so we decided to donate the money," Messier said. The cans bring in

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Monday, March 5, 1990

Senator wants community colleges to be tied to regional universities

By ROGER ALFORD
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — A state legislator from the Louisville area has again introduced a bill that would abolish the University of Kentucky Community College System and make the two-year institutions a part of the nearest regional university.



THE 1990
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Sen. Eugene P. Stuart, R-Prospect, has unsuccessfully sponsored similar bills in previous sessions of the General Assembly.

The measure has been moved to the Senate State Government Committee, and Stuart said he doesn't expect it to come out for a vote. Community college officials say the proposal has no substantial support in the full Senate or the House, either.

"There's an old Kentucky saying that if the wheel isn't broken, there's no need to fix it," said Ashland Community College President Anthony Newberry. "The community colleges have been thriving with their association with the University of Kentucky, and should stay with the state's flagship university."

The bill would make Ashland and Prestonsburg community colleges a part of Morehead State University, Maysville Community College a part of Northern Kentucky University, Jefferson and Elizabethtown community colleges a part of the University of Louisville, Hazard and Somerset community colleges a part of Eastern Kentucky University, Paducah and Hopkinsville community colleges a part of Murray State University and Madisonville, Henderson and Owensboro community colleges a part of Western Kentucky University.

Southeast Community College in Cumberland and Lexington Community College would remain a part of UK.

Stuart said he filed the bill in retaliation for legislation that Sen. Jack Trevey, D-Lexington, filed to move the equine research center at the University of Louisville back to the University of Kentucky. Stuart said he wanted to show that "two could play that game."

However, Stuart said there would be benefits to such an arrangement as his bill proposes.

"There's something to be said for the colleges to be associated with the nearest university," he said. "They could exchange professors and materials and so on."

Several Democratic senators agreed, and signed on as co-sponsors, including Woody May of West Liberty, which is in Morehead State's service area. Others Senate co-sponsors are Bill Clouse of Richmond, the hometown of Eastern Kentucky University; Kim Nelson of Madisonville; Danny

Meyer of Louisville; and Greg Higdon of Fancy Farm.

Keith Kappes, executive assistant to Morehead State President C. Nelson Grote, said his school has taken no position on the bill.

"We were not consulted in the drafting or the filing of this bill," he said. "We had no knowledge of it until it was filed late Wednesday."

Newberry said that as a part of the University of Kentucky, the community colleges are the fastest growing and one of the most innovative higher education systems in the country.

Ben Carr, acting chancellor of the community college system, said UK and the two-year colleges oppose the legislation.

"We're not interested in separating the community colleges from the University of Kentucky," he said. "We're not interested in any other arrangement. Things seem to be working well, and we see no reason to change it."

Several bills have been proposed in the past to sever the community colleges' ties with UK, either by making them a separate entity or by attaching them to the regional universities.

"It's been proposed in nearly every session," Carr said. "There may have been one or two times in the last 10 years that hasn't been proposed."

Maysville Community College President James Shires said he saw no reason to change the affiliation.

"It would not be advantageous to our community college system, and I don't think it would be advantageous for present and prospective students. The only people who would gain in it would be the regional universities themselves."

Henry Campbell, president of Prestonsburg Community College, said his campus wants to remain a part of UK until someone can prove it would be better otherwise.

"That would be tough to prove," he said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1990

Search for UK president

The purpose of this letter is to go on the public record as opposing the process in which the University of Kentucky Presidential Search Committee was selected.

We do not object to Charles T. Wethington's candidacy for the presidency of the University of Kentucky. But we do object to the process in which the search for a new president was handled.

It is rather obvious that the search committee has been stacked, for it seems that the major qualification for selection was a pro-Wethington stance.

We object to such a process on principle. It was undemocratic, unethical and untraditional.

DAVID L. COOPER, Committee Chair
FRAN SCHNEITER, President
American Association of University Professors
Jefferson Community College
Louisville 40202

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1990

UK students get 'spring-break kits'

LEXINGTON, Ky. — With the approach of spring break, a University of Kentucky group has launched a campaign to educate students about the hazards of everything from drugs and alcohol to too much sun.

The Student Health Advisory Committee and UK's chapter of BACCHUS — Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students — will hand out "spring-break survival kits" on campus through tomorrow.

The kits will have information about the dangers of drug and alcohol use, bumper stickers, pins, sunscreen, cups with safe spring-break tips, condoms and other health-related items. Although spring break technically begins Monday, many students will start their vacations toward the end of this week.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1990

Yesterday's story on Kala Stroup's appointment as president of Southeast Missouri State University incorrectly called her the former president of Murray State University. Her contract expires June 30; she will be on sabbatical until then. Because of an editing error, the story also misstated part of her employment history; she worked at Emporia State University before coming to Murray State.

UK leader mulls action on mining near UK forest

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

University of Kentucky interim President Charles Wethington said yesterday that a coal company's strip mining proposal threatened research that had been going on for 30 years at UK's Robinson Forest.

But Wethington said he hadn't decided what advice he would give the UK trustees' finance committee today when it considers the issue.

Wethington said a key consideration would be how severely research would be disrupted if Arch on the North Fork is given permission to begin strip mining on 105 acres next to the forest UK owns.

The area proposed for strip mining includes 60 acres that UK had maintained as part of the forest until last fall, when Arch won a civil suit. UK did not appeal.

Environmentalists hope that UK will join a petition filed last week to block Arch's mining plans. The petition, filed by three environmental groups, asks the state to declare 10,500 acres in Knott and Breathitt counties unsuitable for mining.

UK owns the lion's share of the land in the petition — all of which falls within the natural boundaries and drainage pattern of the forest, the petition says.

"I understand why the interim president would want to solicit the advice of the board," said Tom FitzGerald, director of the Kentucky Resources Council, one of the groups that filed the petition.

"It would seem curious to the public if the university, having received advice from its own consultants, did not step forward to protect its investment and the legacy of future generations. If this baseline data is lost, it will be an incalculable loss."

UK has known for several years that Arch on the North Fork was working on plans to strip mine the land. Arch is a subsidiary of Arch Mineral Corp., which is owned by Ashland Oil Inc. and the Hunt family of Dallas.

A study commissioned by UK in 1988 said that despite safeguards promised by Arch, the mining would affect streams in the forest, possibly devastating and nullifying 30 years of experimentation.

Arch has offered UK up to \$1.5 million to study the effects of its mining on the forest.

Wethington said he and his staff were studying "barrels of information" about the forest. He said he would have a recommendation for the trustees committee today.

Wethington, in an appearance before the UK Senate, stressed that no proposal had been made to mine on UK property.

He said he would not recommend changing UK's 7-year-old stand against mining within the forest's boundaries.

"It's a waste of a resource for the state and university," Wethington said.

Transy dedicates time capsule to celebrate women's admission

By Elizabeth Wade
Herald-Leader staff writer

Transylvania University marked the 100th anniversary of admitting women to the school yesterday by dedicating a time capsule to be opened in the year 2090.

Among the items to be placed in the airtight box in Transylvania's library archives were the March issue of Mademoiselle; a videotape of yesterday's celebration; copies of the student newspaper, The Rambler; poetry; messages in sealed envelopes; and a pro-choice button.

Items for the time capsule, which represents life for women at Transylvania in the 1990s, will be collected for the remainder of the week and cataloged by Caroline Palmgreen, the school's archivist.

"When you think about this year's theme, 'Courageous Voices Echoing in our Lives,' and we have so many sealed envelopes (to be put in the time capsule), it shows there's still a fear in wom-

en to speak out," said Mary Penrod, director of student activities and Transylvania's campus center.

The celebration, held on the steps of the library, was part of several events sponsored by the Transylvania Women's Club in honor of women's history week. March is national women's history month.

Tearful students and faculty read poetry, sang songs, carried posters bearing the week's theme and hugged during the event.

Dressed in a 19th-century floor-length dress, Robin Bowen, a history senior from Campbells-ville, read a monologue written in 1890 by Louise Beasley, the first woman admitted to Transylvania, which then was called Kentucky University.

Titled "What our Girls Owe to Kentucky University," the monologue focused on the importance of the actions of the first women to attend the university.

"The girls who have responded are few in number and can

have had but little influence in the institution," said Bowen, reading the monologue. "It will probably be some years before the girls of the university prove themselves mentally the equals of the sterner sex and capable to receiving the same amount of cultivation."

"When you look back and think women were not able to attend Transylvania years ago, it's almost shocking," said Transylvania President Charles Shearer.

April Tillery, a biology and English junior from Independence, said she thought the celebration was a good idea, but that it "is bad that we have to do this to call attention to the injustices that still exist for women."

Florence Thorne, assistant professor of art, said women have to fight for equal rights every day.

"The minute you turn a deaf ear ... is the moment we take a step back," Thorne said. "So I'm saying to the women of Transylvania, please take a step forward."

Money time in college hoops

The college basketball season is over for the University of Kentucky, but it's just heating up elsewhere. As usual in the past few years, much of the action is being generated off the court.

Down in North Carolina, state investigators are looking into charges that a former North Carolina State player, Charles Shackleford, was part of a point-shaving scheme during the 1987-88 season. Shackleford says he didn't do it, although he did accept \$60,000 from agents while still playing for N.C. State.

The team's coach, Jim Valvano, says he knows nothing about any of this. He also knew nothing about any of the other troubles of the program in recent years, such as his players' scandalously low graduation rates. Valvano says he's not the sort to resign, although he will leave his job if the school pays him \$500,000 to do so.

Closer to home, the University of Louisville has lost a star recruit, Dwayne Morton of Louisville Central High School. The NCAA ruled that Morton can't play for U of L

because coach Denny Crum met with Morton's mother during a period when such contacts aren't allowed.

That's surely distressing for Crum. But things aren't entirely bleak. The university says this isn't a serious enough rules violation to threaten the \$1 million bonus Crum is scheduled to receive in three years.

Then, there are the situations at Illinois and Missouri. Both are enjoying highly successful seasons and are likely to reap big profits from the NCAA tournament. But both face serious problems with the NCAA. If sanctions are forthcoming, both schools could have to forfeit tournament proceeds.

The list could go on, but why depress ourselves? It's a familiar story by now, built around a recurring theme.

The theme is money. And as long as money dominates big-time college sports, the news from off the court will continue to grab the headlines that should belong to the games and the athletes who play them.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1990

Celebration marks 100th year as land-grant institution for KSU

MSU ARCHIVES

Central Kentucky bureau

FRANKFORT — Four years after its centennial celebration, Kentucky State University recognized a different kind of anniversary yesterday — its 100th year as a land-grant institution.

Land-grant status, established by an act of Congress in 1890, allowed traditionally black schools such as KSU to receive land and funding to teach agricultural, mechanical and home economics instruction.

White institutions had been receiving such funds since 1862.

The provision for black colleges filled a tremendous need, said William P. Hytche, chairman of the council of presidents for the 1890 institutions.

"In 1865, with the eradication of slavery, (this country had)

some 4 million blacks, primarily illiterate and dysfunctional in a rapidly changing economic environment," Hytche said.

But the "highly elitist" colleges of the day tended to focus on more scholarly disciplines. KSU's primary purpose since its founding in 1886 was to train black teachers.

"There needed to be a more democratic and utilitarian form of higher education, to produce skilled farmers and factory workers," Hytche said.

KSU included mechanical, agricultural and home economic studies in its curriculum in 1890, although it did not receive land-grant funding for them until 1896.

Today the 17 existing schools — mostly Southern — deemed land-grant institutions in 1890 continue to be the primary source

of minority graduates in the agricultural sciences, Hytche said.

KSU, now the state's liberal studies university, continues its land-grant function primarily through a cooperative extension program and community research service.

Yesterday's celebration included seminars, lectures and panel discussions on the school's land-grant history. It will conclude today with tours of the school's agricultural research centers and the dedication of a new soils research facility.

"We tend to forget the past," interim President Mary L. Smith said.

Photographs and artifacts from KSU's land-grant years will be on display at the university's Blazer Library through March.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1990

UK joins effort to ban mining near its forest

By JAY BLANTON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — In a move likely to result in a legal battle lasting months or years, the University of Kentucky board of trustees voted yesterday to ask the state to prohibit mining near Robinson Forest in Eastern Kentucky.

The trustees voted overwhelmingly to petition the Bureau of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement to have about 4,000 acres of the Clemons Fork watershed in the forest declared unsuitable for mining.

The university owns the forest, and the trustees joined other groups in contending that mining in the watershed could harm university research.

The move is in response to Arch Mineral Corp.'s recent preliminary application to strip mine 105 acres on the edge of the forest. UK will file an intervening petition with the state, along with three environmental groups — the state Sierra Club, the Kentucky Resources Council and the Kentucky Conservation Foundation, all three of which asked the state last week to declare about 10,500 acres of the 15,000-acre forest unsuitable for mining.

UK, however, has declined to go as far as the environmental groups, citing the lack of a threat to mine the rest of the forest. "Our petition will be to deal with the Clemons Fork watershed rather than the entire forest," said Ed Carter, UK vice president for administration.

One trustee, James Rose, voted against filing the petition at all, saying a decision to declare the land unsuitable for mining would be practically irreversible and could possibly cost the university several hundred million dollars if it ever decided to mine the mineral-rich forest.

Blair Gardner, senior counsel for Arch, said the company would probably appeal a state decision declaring the land unsuitable, and he added that if Arch is not able to mine its land the state would have to compensate the company for its loss, which could be tens of millions of dollars.

"We're enormously disappointed with the university's response," Gardner said. "I'm trying to figure out what it is that the university has done with this property in the last 20 years that has benefited the hill people of Eastern Kentucky."

Gardner said Arch has 284 hourly employees and 91 salaried employees at its current mining operation

in Breathitt County. That operation will finish its work in November, Gardner said, and about 160 direct mining jobs would be needed for work in the mining it wants to do on the edge of Robinson Forest.

Tom FitzGerald, an environmental lawyer and director of the Kentucky Resources Council, welcomed UK's decision to intervene in the petition. But he said the university should have tried to prohibit mining in the forest.

Obtaining a mining permit would normally take four to six months in the absence of objections, Arch said. UK's and the environmentalists' action could extend that by months. Moreover, any party involved could appeal the state's ultimate decision in court.

In 1982 the university adopted a policy stating that it "should not under present circumstances execute mineral leases or mine its holdings in the Robinson Forest," according to the administration's recommendation to the trustees.

Interim President Charles Wethington said that the basis for the recommendation was the strong statement from forestry officials and others that mining would hurt the university's watershed.

The land in question is owned by Arch but is within the university's Clemons Fork watershed, a primary area for research.

(Cont'd)

Panel critical of schools' equal-opportunity efforts

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

UK received the Robinson Forest, as a gift from the E. O. Robinson Mountain Fund in 1923 and 1930. The trust under which UK received the land stipulates that revenues from the forest must be used for the benefit of people in the region.

Only about 10 petitions like those by UK and the environmental groups have been filed in Kentucky since the adoption of the 1977 Surface Mining Act, which allows land to be designated unsuitable for mining if the mining would be incompatible with competing land interests.

Arch has proposed to mine about 3.1 million tons of coal over three years. The company has taken several steps in an attempt avoid controversy that has dogged previous attempts to mine in the area, offering the university up to \$1.5 million to study the effects of mining on the forest.

A 1987-88 report by Gaddy Engineering Co., obtained by The Courier-Journal through an open-record request, states that although Arch's plan to mine the area appears workable, it "certainly would have a long-term effect on the statistics being compiled on the water resources, sediment, flow, area of the watershed, etc."

Arch, however, contends that its plan has changed since the earlier proposal that Gaddy reviewed. Blair Gardner, senior counsel for the company, said that in 1988 Arch had proposed to mine a section that would have included land owned by both Arch and the university. The most recent plan, however, calls for Mining only Arch land, Gardner said.

John Darsie, UK general counsel, disagreed, saying that the primary difference in the plans has been the addition of retention ponds to contain runoff from the mining. And in removing the massive amounts of land to conduct mining, there would necessarily be some effect on the university's research efforts in the watershed, Darsie said.

The company has proposed building a seven-foot-tall wall at key points to channel runoff into ponds.

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Members of a panel that drew up an equal-opportunity plan for Kentucky's higher-education system showed yesterday what they think of schools' past efforts to recruit, hire, promote and retain blacks.

The Committee on Equal Opportunities of the state Council on Higher Education approved the six-year plan — provided the presidents of Kentucky's universities and junior-college system pledge that they really mean it this time.

"What I've received ... is lip service" from schools that have failed to make good on an equal-opportunity plan adopted in 1982, said committee Chairman Wendell Thomas of Louisville.

A council staff member, Roy Peterson, agreed that Kentucky's universities and colleges "have not progressed nearly as much as we'd anticipated" in recruiting and keeping minority students and faculty. In enrollment of black students, "we're about where we were" in 1978, Peterson said.

Council figures show that the state's universities and community colleges enrolled 7,567 black students in 1978 and 7,800 in 1988, the last year for which enrollment figures were provided.

The committee has worked since 1987 on the plan it approved yesterday. It recommended that the Council on Higher Education, which will meet May 21, consider adopting the plan — if university presidents submit letters pledging to fulfill it.

The plan calls for higher enrollment, retention and graduation rates for black students; more black faculty and staff members; and black representation on the Council on Higher Education and each school's board of trustees or regents.

It also includes a separate action plan agreed to by each of the state's universities. While most of these plans express general goals, the University of Kentucky's sets numerical goals — such as increasing black undergraduate enrollment to 1,000.

Much of the discussion at the meeting dealt with reports that the only two black administrators at Murray State University might leave.

One of them, Augustine Pounds, vice president for student development, is among several vice presidents whose contracts may not be renewed by the university's regents. The other, Lewis Liddell, the school's affirmative-action officer, has announced his resignation.

The Rev. Louis Coleman, pastor of Shelby Congregational Methodist Church in Shelbyville, told the Committee on Equal Opportunities yesterday that the loss of an administrator of Pounds' caliber "is a black eye to this state."

Coleman has filed a discrimination suit with the U.S. Education Department's Office for Civil Rights, charging that several Kentucky universities, including Murray State, have failed to hire and promote enough blacks. That office's guidelines call for Murray State to increase its number of black administrators to three.

The committee "should know a little bit more than rumors" about Murray State's situation, Thomas said.

Acting Murray State President James Booth, who attended the meeting, declined to provide details, but called Pounds' and Liddell's cases "unfortunate but ... perhaps inevitable."

A member of the Council on Higher Education, James W. Hill, a UK law student, said universities' lack of interest in improving opportunities for blacks could be seen in the failure of all university presidents except Booth to attend yesterday's meeting.

Thomas said cutting the pay of affirmative-action officers at schools that fail to meet goals may be the only way to bring improvement.

But Peterson said the schools' individual improvement plans offer real hope. If those plans are carried out, "then we as a state will have substantially improved the opportunities" for black students, he said.

MSU may have used ineligible player

By TONY CURNUTTE
Independent Sports Writer

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University may have used an ineligible player during the 1989 football season, Morehead radio station WMOR reported Monday.

In its 11 a.m. report, station sports director Rick Hesterberg quoted a "very good source" who said the Eagles may have to forfeit all wins in which the unnamed player participated.

"It's hard to find any information out," Hesterberg said today. "We called the Ohio Valley Conference yesterday and (commissioner) Dan Beebe would not confirm or deny anything. He said he'd have to refer us back to the institution. We called the sports information department at Morehead State and they had no comment."

"We hope to have by today the name of the ineligible player. How many games he played in has yet to be determined."

Morehead State Sports Information Director Randy Stacy said the university is not ready to respond to the report.

"Anything like that would have to come from the Ohio Valley Conference and obviously, the athletic director's office," Stacy said. "My understanding is that no one is ready to make any comment."

day, March 6, 1990
Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, March 6, 1990

"There's a lot involved if and when something like that happens and we would want to investigate it very carefully and then determine the reason for it. Right now, everything is just a rumor."

The Eagles were 5-6 this past season, Bill Baldridge's last as coach. Cole Proctor was named to replace the retired Baldridge as football coach on Dec. 14.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1990

Corrections & clarifications

Monday's story on Kala Stroup's appointment as president of Southeast Missouri State University incorrectly called her the former president of Murray State University. Her contract expires June 30; she will be on sabbatical until then. Because of an editing error, the story also misstated part of her employment history; she worked at Emporia State University before coming to Murray State.

MSU Clip Sheet

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1990

Many colleges, universities plan smaller tuition boosts

Associated Press

NEW YORK — Many colleges and universities are announcing some of the smallest tuition increases in a decade for fall.

College officials credit themselves with cutting costs, especially in administration, and passing the savings to students.

But some higher education leaders think fall's modest increases also are a response to a growing sense of outrage among students, legislators and others after a decade in which tuition increases were far in excess of the nation's inflation rate.

"The market and the political context are beginning to have an impact," said Robert Atwell, president of the American Council of Education. "I think we're approaching the end of the big increases. What's doing it is the demographics, the student response, the legislative response in some cases, the governing boards getting interested in this issue, the editorial boards of newspapers and magazines."

Especially sobering, say Atwell and others, has been a recent drop in applications at many colleges, including at top ones such as Harvard. Declining applications suggest that schools no longer can raise their rates with impunity.

Stanford University is raising fixed student fees by 5.25 percent in 1990-91 to \$20,210, the smallest increase in 15 years and considerably less than the 8 percent increase this year. The smaller increase is due to a \$22 million cost-cutting program, school officials said.

This week, Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced its rates for fall would rise to \$20,700,

Kentucky college tuition increases

Herald-Leader staff report

In Kentucky, the state Council on Higher Education has authorized the following tuition rates for undergraduates in the fall:

- \$1,500 at the University of Kentucky, University of Louisville and Lexington Community College, an 8.7 percent increase.

- \$640 at 13 community colleges, a 6.7 percent increase.

- \$1,180 at the six regional universities, an 11.3 percent increase.

The cost to students actually is higher, however, because each

school is free to charge fees in addition to tuition. UK, for example, doubled the student health fee in 1988 to make the student health service self-supporting.

Tuition increases were in the range of 1.5 percent to 3.4 percent during this academic year, and 3.5 percent to 6 percent in 1988-89.

Kentucky bases tuition on charges in other states and increases in Kentuckians' personal income, which means it takes a few years to reflect changes in other states, said Ed Carter, UK's vice president for administration.

a 7.1 percent increase, slightly less than the 7.2 percent the previous year.

The University of Michigan and Wayne State University are holding increases to the lowest level in years — 6.5 percent. A year ago, Michigan posted a 9.6 percent increase.

The Iowa Board of Regents, which oversees the University of Iowa, Iowa State University and the University of Northern Iowa, approved a 3 percent rise for 1990-91, the smallest in a decade.

Columbia College announced a 5.7 percent increase, the smallest in more than 20 years. Last year, rates rose by 8.4 percent.

Harvard's fall tuitions will not be announced until later this month, but spokesman Peter Costa said

fees probably would be up by 5 percent to 7 percent.

Average tuitions rose 5 percent to 9 percent during this school year, according to the College Board's most recent annual college cost survey.

Costs rose in double digits from 1981 through 1984. Rates at four-year public colleges shot up 20 percent in 1983-84. They leveled into the 5 percent to 9 percent range for the last five years.

Fall's more modest increases might reflect in part nervousness in academia over a continuing U.S. Justice Department investigation of at least 56 private colleges. Investigators are looking into whether school officials are improperly collaborating in setting tuitions and financial aid packages.

Many tuition increases are smallest in a decade

Associated Press

NEW YORK — Many colleges and universities are announcing some of the smallest tuition increases in a decade for next fall.

College officials credit themselves with cutting costs, especially in administration.

But some higher education leaders believe next fall's modest increases also are a response to outrage among students, legislators and others after a decade in which tuition increases outpaced inflation.

"The market and the political context are beginning to have an impact," said Robert Atwell, president of the American Council of Education. "I think we're approaching the end of the big increases."

Especially sobering, say Atwell and others, has been a decrease in applications at many colleges, including Harvard, suggesting that schools no longer can raise their rates with impunity.

Average tuition rose by 5 percent to 9 percent during the current school year, according to the College Board. But costs rose in double digits from 1981 through 1984, and rates at four-year public colleges shot up 20 percent in 1983-84.

Still, some aren't ready to declare an end to the college cost spiral.

Richard Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, points out that next fall's announced increases are "all over the map," with some still in double digits.

Increases expected for undergraduate tuition at Kentucky's two major four-year universities and its region-

al universities are higher than the national averages.

Hikes of 8.7 percent are planned for undergraduates at the University of Louisville and the University of Kentucky for the 1990-91 school year.

Tuitions at those schools will increase from \$1,380 to \$1,500 a year.

At the regional universities — Eastern, Western, Northern, Morehead, Murray and Kentucky State — the increases are expected to be just over 11 percent, from \$1,060 to \$1,180.

(Tuition increases for the Kentucky schools for this past year were less than 2 percent.)

Next fall's more modest increases nationwide may reflect nervousness over a federal investigation of whether at least 56 private colleges are improperly collaborating in setting tuitions and financial-aid packages.

Some colleges also seem to be taking serious steps to curb costs. Columbia's current budget calls for no growth in the administration budget.

A recent survey found administrators' salaries rose by just 4.5 percent this academic year, less than the overall inflation rate for the second time in three years.

And many schools have benefited from Wall Street's rebound. The National Association of College and University Business Officers reported in February that endowments grew by 14.1 percent, the biggest gain in four years, and a turnaround from the 1.3 percent rise in 1987-88.

College costs start to rise more slowly

TUITION COSTS

Increases in the cost of college for next fall were lower than in recent years.

Stanford University, up 5.25 percent to \$20,210, the smallest increase in 15 years.

M. I. T., up 7.1 percent to \$20,700, compared with 7.2 percent last fall.

University of Michigan, up 6.5 percent to \$4,040 for in-state freshmen, compared with 9.6 percent last fall.

University of Iowa, regents proposing 3 percent increase to \$4,460 for in-state students, the smallest increase in a decade.

Columbia College, up 5.7 percent to \$19,376, smallest increase in more than 20 years.

Lehigh University, up 7.7 percent to \$19,230, smallest increase in 13 years.

Drexel University, up 5.9 percent to \$12,969, the smallest increase in more than a decade.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1990

Panel wants pledge from presidents to recruit more blacks to campuses

Associated Press

FRANKFORT — Convinced that its last equal-opportunity report was shelved, a panel is insisting on a commitment from university presidents to support its latest plan to increase the number of blacks on Kentucky campuses.

"What I've received ... is lip service" from schools failing to carry out the plan adopted in 1982, said Wendell Thomas of Louisville. Thomas is chairman of the Committee on Equal Opportunities of the state Council on Higher Education.

The committee approved a six-year plan Tuesday under the condition that school presidents and junior colleges pledge to improve efforts to recruit, hire and promote blacks.

A council staff member, Roy Peterson, agreed that Kentucky's universities and colleges "have not progressed nearly as much as we'd anticipated" in recruiting and keeping minority students and faculty members.

The state's universities and community colleges enrolled 7,567 black students in 1978 and 7,800 in 1988, the last year for which enrollment figures were provided, the council says.

The committee, which has worked since 1987 on the plan approved Tuesday, recommended that the Council on Higher Education consider adopting the plan — if university presidents submit letters pledging to fulfill it.

The council will meet May 21.

In its plan, the committee calls for higher enrollment, retention and graduation rates for black students; more black faculty and staff members, and black representation on the Council on Higher Education and each school's board of trustees or regents.

It also includes a separate plan agreed to by each of the state's universities. Although most of those plans express general goals, the University of Kentucky's sets numerical goals — such as increasing black undergraduate enrollment to 1,000.

Committee members discussed at length reports that the only two black administrators at Murray State University might leave the school.

Open records/meetings measures getting further study

By VIKKI FRANKLIN

Independent Frankfort Bureau

FRANKFORT — After provoking debate in a committee meeting Tuesday, two bills that would expand the state's open records and open meetings laws were assigned to a House subcommittee for further study.

Rep. Ramsey Morris, chairman of the House State Government Committee, appointed a subcommittee to examine the newly amended versions of House Bills 360 and 361.

The bills would narrow the current open meetings law exemption relating to litigation to that already initiated, rather than pending or proposed, as now allowed. It also would allow the public to seek a court order to gain access to records being shielded by a public agency, and would open up meetings of officials who now can meet privately when there is not a quorum of their group.

During the committee's meeting Tuesday, John Palmore, former chief justice of the Kentucky Supreme Court, criticized the two measures as being too vague.

Palmore said current open records and open meetings laws, on the books since the mid-1970s, are adequate.

"For the past 15 years, open re-

cords and meetings laws have enjoyed pretty much compliance," he said. "If laws against murder and larceny had done so well, we wouldn't have the crime wave we have now."

He said both bills' broadened definition of public agencies to include private corporations performing public functions leaves questions about what is meant by public functions. He said a private industry that contracts with a government for a prison could fall under that definition.

Palmore said that in cases where public agencies were accused of conducting private meetings, the measures would place the burden for disproving such charges on the agencies.

"The agency would be guilty until proven innocent," he said.

After the meeting, Palmore said the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce asked him to examine the bills.

Before Palmore's testimony, Steve Lowery, publisher of the Kentucky Standard in Bardstown,

said the bills are not a major rewrite of current laws, and special interest groups objecting to the measures have interpreted the proposals liberally.

He said the amended versions of the two bills introduced in the

committee "tried to make concessions" to the special interest groups.

Ramsey appointed the eight members of the committee's original general government subcommittee to look at the bills.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1990

Legislator blasts UK move to block mining in forest



Jim Maggard, D-Jackson, said UK bowed to demands of special interests.

Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — A state legislator yesterday sharply criticized a decision by the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees to block Arch Mineral Corp.'s plan to strip-mine on the edge of UK's Robinson Forest in Eastern Kentucky.

"I believe that UK has bowed to the demands of a select few special interests both within and outside the UK community who have no direct concern for or involvement with the people and economy of my district," said Rep. Jim Maggard, D-Jackson, whose district would be affected.

The UK board voted Tuesday to join three environmental groups in asking the state to designate the forest unsuitable for mining. The action was in response to a preliminary application to surface mine, filed Feb. 2 by the company.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1990

Senate panel approves retirement bills

The Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committee yesterday approved bills that would allow state employees to retire with full benefits after 27 years and grant higher retirement benefits to prison guards.

State employees now can retire after 30 years. Senate Bill 132 would allow retirement after 27 years with benefits that accrue during that time.

Sen. Fred Bradley, D-Frankfort, said his bill would not cost any money and would save the state \$8 million because older employees with higher salaries would be replaced with lower-paid workers.

SB82 grants hazardous duty retirement benefits to corrections officers who must deal with prisoners face-to-face. Hazardous duty allows retirement after less time.

Major school reform provisions

Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — After months of work, the Task Force on Education Reform has approved a bill to be filed Friday for the General Assembly to consider.

In the legislature, the reforms will go to both chambers simultaneously to speed the process.

The reform package is expected to be enacted during this legislative session, which ends in mid-April.

Here is a look at the provisions of the legislation, developed by the task force's three committees:

Finance

- Guarantees about one-fourth more state money for every Kentucky student next year and more the year after. The financing effort will be called Support Education Excellence in Kentucky, or SEEK.

- Raises minimum local tax effort to equivalent of 30 cents per \$100 of assessed property value, or 35 cents for districts wishing to take part in the state's school building program.

- Guarantees property-poor districts additional state support if they go beyond the minimum by giving them a larger state match per dollar to keep them in line with property-rich districts.

- Calls for a study of a statewide teacher salary schedule to be acted on in the 1992 General Assembly, with at least a 5 percent minimum raise for teachers in each of the preceding years.

- Calls for reassessing every parcel of property within four years and making sure that local tax assessors do their jobs fairly and adequately.

- Calls for improved accounting and electronic reporting systems. A Kentucky Commission on School Finance would determine the school-financing level needed for equity and recommend annual adjustments for inflation. It would report annually on the school-finance system.

Curriculum

- Banks heavily on a concept called "site-based management," which gives teachers, principals and parents a greater role in decision making.

- Rewards financially and with greater independence schools that succeed in meeting certain broadly defined state goals; subjects those that fail to sanctions — including possible dismissal of teachers or administrators — but also gives greater assistance from the state.

- Provides more money to retrain teachers and school officials so they know how to administer site-based management.

- Creates a scholarship program allowing forgiveness of tuition loans for teachers.

- Places greater emphasis on subject matter rather than teaching technique in teacher-training programs.

- Maintains the current teacher intern program as it exists.

- Creates an alternative certification program to allow non-teaching professionals with useful expertise into the classroom.

- Creates a new state Board of Education Technology to develop a five-year program to bring computers into the schools.

- Makes preschool education available to all Kentucky 4-year-olds; fully funds preschool for handicapped children to ensure the state's eligibility for federal matching grants.

- Sets up family resource centers to provide such things as child care and routine health services, youth service centers to provide such things as drug and alcohol abuse counseling, and teen pregnancy prevention programs for older children.

- Develops statewide summer school.

- Abolishes all grade levels below the fourth grade to reduce the stigma of having children fail the first grade.

- Eliminates such regulations as "time on-task," a requirement that teachers spend a certain amount of time each day on certain subjects. Schools achieving a certain level of success would be exempted from various other state regulations.

- Directs the new commissioner of education to develop a plan for raising the mandatory attendance age from 16 to 18.

Governance

- Reduces state school board to 11 members, with seven from each of the Supreme Court districts and four at large, to be appointed by the governor, with confirmation by the House and Senate.

- Directs board to establish "operational performance standards" for local schools; districts not meeting the standards will be declared educationally deficient.

- Allows removal of superintendent and school board if a deficient district does not meet specific goals outlined by the state school board within a specified time; new board would be appointed by state school board; local school board elections can resume after two years in which the district meets standards laid out by the state board.

- Moves jurisdiction for state Board for Adult Vocational Education and Vocational Rehabilitation to a new "Work Force Development Cabinet" under the governor.

- Removes duties of the present superintendent of public instruction, effective July 1, 1991. A new commissioner of education is to be appointed by a temporary six-member panel — named by the governor and legislative leaders — and thereafter will be chosen by the state school board.

- Abolishes all existing jobs in the state Education Department, effective June 30, 1991; removes department from the merit system, clearing the way for the dismissal of employees, and the new commissioner would review all existing jobs and set new qualifications and job descriptions; jobs determined to be necessary would be retained.

- Directs education commissioner to establish regional service centers, primarily for training teachers. The centers will begin operating in January 1992.

- Establishes a new state monitoring agency under the direction of the Legislative Research Commission. It will be called the Office of Education Accountability and will investigate allegations of wrongdoing in local school districts.

- Creates a new professional teaching standards board, a majority of which will be teachers. It will oversee teacher certification and training programs. It also will work to simplify the credential system to ensure teacher competence and develop a professional code of ethics for teachers.

- Sets number of local school board members at five, elected in countywide elections; strips local board of any role in hiring and firing decisions; requires state education commissioner's approval to break a local superintendent's contract.

- Prohibits employment of relatives of a school board member and superintendent in the district; relatives of a principal could not be employed in his or her school.

- Places strict limits on political contributions in school board races.

- Forbids school employees from campaigning in local school board elections.

- Directs the education commissioner to set specific qualifications for all jobs in local school districts.

- Requires all school district employees to have a high school diploma or General Educational Development certificate or show progress toward obtaining one.

- Retains teacher tenure, but the state education commissioner will appoint a three-member tribunal to review the case if a teacher chooses to appeal dismissal; makes it easier to demote principals and other administrators.

March 9, 1990

File Copy

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1990

Kentucky State faculty unites in support of Wolfe as the next university president

By BILL WERONKA
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Unlike anytime in the recent past, faculty members at Kentucky State University are united behind one man they believe should be the next president at the school.

In a strong statement of support, the KSU faculty senate voted 62-6 to endorse John Wolfe Jr. and his vision for the university's future.

The KSU board of regents meets today to review the three finalists and may choose a successor to Raymond Burse, whose stormy eight-year tenure ended last April with his resignation.

"In my mind, Dr. Wolfe is the one person who can unite a disunited faculty," said faculty regent Richard Taylor, who will present the faculty's recommendation to the full board today. "I don't think I've seen more people more optimistic around here

ever before."

Wolfe, 47, is provost and vice president of academic affairs at Bowie State University in Maryland, a historically black institution similar to KSU. During his visit to the KSU campus last week he impressed faculty, students and alumni with his vision of bringing together the diverse groups at KSU in an intellectual environment that would strengthen learning, teaching and dignity.

In a dynamic speech, he said KSU could become a unique model for all colleges in

the nation, teaching people how to work and grow together.

Taylor said the board would strongly consider the faculty's support for Wolfe, but the regents' first obligation is to the university. "The faculty is the biggest part of that, but they have to look at the big picture," he said. "I'm sure they will study all the information and vote their conscience."

The board will consider written recommendations from faculty, students, alumni and any other interested parties before making a decision, said Taylor, who expects a decision today.

The other two candidates are Johnny Hill, 45, vice president for student affairs at Chicago State University and a KSU graduate; and Herbert N. Watkins, 49, vice chancellor for financial affairs at North Carolina Central University in Durham, N.C., and a KSU graduate. Both also visited the campus last week.

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1990

State university presidents call for greater funding

Staff, wire reports

Kentucky's eight state university presidents presented a united front yesterday before a legislative panel in support of Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's proposed budget for higher education.

But they told the Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committee that the governor's two-year spending plan represented "only a minimum" of what should be done for higher education.

If more money is available, universities would spend it on raising salaries and improving facilities for more and more students, said University of Louisville President Donald Swain, spokesman for the presidents.

Wilkinson's budget would give the state's public colleges and universities \$206 million more than the 1988-90 budget. It includes \$102 million in building projects, to be funded through bond sales, and two new scholarship programs that would cost \$15 million.

It also calls for a minimum 5 percent salary increase and would bring the state to 88 percent of the Council on Higher Education's funding formula, which compares Kentucky's higher education system to systems in surrounding states. At 100 percent of the formula, Kentucky's higher education system would be funded at virtually the same level as the average of those states.

Sen. Michael R. Moloney, chairman of the Senate committee, said his panel would try to find more money for higher education. But the Lexington Democrat said improved funding for all state needs was contingent upon passage of a tax package. Swain said the university presidents "will do our best to support" efforts to raise more money for the state.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1990

Trustees' bill goes through panel 2nd time

By Joseph S. Stroud
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — The House Education Committee yesterday approved for the second time a bill that would establish six-year terms and set up a screening process for members of governing boards of the state's public universities.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said later he would veto the measure because "if four-year terms are good enough for the governor, they're good enough for university trustees."

The bill is considered by many to be an attempt to lessen a governor's control over university

boards. Trustees now are appointed to four-year terms, meaning that a governor appoints an entire board by the end of his or her administration.

Senate Bill 86, sponsored by Sen. Ed O'Daniel, D-Springfield, initially included only the six-year term provision, not the screening process.

However, the measure approved by the House Education Committee included language bringing O'Daniel's bill in line with House Bill 136, sponsored by Rep. Ernesto Scorsone, D-Lexington, which was passed by the House in January.

Scorsone said House Bill 136 had "run into some posting prob-

lems in the Senate," meaning it apparently would not be considered there. He proposed the substitute for O'Daniel's bill and said O'Daniel supported the combined measure.

The substitute measure now returns to the House floor for consideration. If approved there, it would go to the Senate floor for concurrence.

Also yesterday, the House Education Committee rejected a bill that would have given children of employees at the state's public universities free tuition at those institutions. House Bill 728, sponsored by Rep. Walter Blevins Jr., D-Morehead, was two votes shy of the 11 needed to send the bill to the House

floor.

Blevins said he didn't count votes before the committee meeting because "I didn't think it would be that controversial, with most people realizing that we don't pay our faculty very well."

Blevins argued that the free tuition would serve as an incentive for out-of-state faculty members considering coming to Kentucky.

Rep. Clayton Little, D-Virgie, argued vehemently against the measure because he said faculty and staff members should not be given favorable treatment while the average coal miner from Pike County was not.

A bad idea

Fixing something that's not broken

When it comes to administering Kentucky's 14 community colleges, two bad ideas never seem to die.

One is to create a single board to govern both the community colleges and the state's vocational-technical schools. The other is to have the state's regional universities administer the community colleges.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson wisely rejected the first idea when he proposed creating the Cabinet for Workforce Development, a new agency that will administer the post-secondary vocational-technical schools and most adult education programs now offered by the state Department of Education. While there is a need for the community colleges and the vocational-technical schools to work more closely together in coordinating programs, the two have differ-

ent objectives and should not be linked together.

Sen. Eugene P. Stuart, R-Prospect, has filed a bill that would transfer the administration of the community colleges from the University of Kentucky to the nearest state university. However even Stuart admits the bill has little chance of approval by either the House or the Senate.

Good. The community colleges are the fastest growing segment of higher education in Kentucky, and they get the most for each dollar spent. Their association with UK gives them added academic prestige.

As Ashland Community College President Anthon Newberry said: "If the wheel isn't broken, there's no need to fix it." The community college "wheel is turning just fine."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1990

Education panel passes bill on 6-year board terms

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A bill that would dilute a governor's control of university boards and the Council on Higher Education was approved by the House Education Committee yesterday.

The bill, already passed by the Senate, would set six-year terms for board and council members. They currently serve four-year terms, which allows governors to make a full complement of appointments during a single administration.

Legislation for six-year terms was enacted in 1982, during the administration of Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. A Franklin Circuit Court judge struck down the law in 1986, when Martha Layne Collins was governor, declaring it an unconstitutional interference by the legislature into the powers of the executive.

However, the case was not appealed for a definitive ruling by the Kentucky Supreme Court. Collins technically was the defendant in the lawsuit but actually was its beneficiary, because it allowed her to replace many of Brown's regents and trustees.

Democratic Sen. Ed O'Daniel of Springfield, sponsor of the current bill, contends that six-year appointments are constitutional and that another lawsuit, if it

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A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1990

Morehead dean, wife found slain in shooting

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

A high-ranking administrator at Morehead State University apparently shot and killed his wife, a professor on leave from a Pennsylvania university, and then fatally shot himself yesterday at their home in Morehead, officials said.

Larry W. Jones, 49, dean of Morehead's College of Professional Studies, and his wife, Ellen B. Barker, 43, an assistant professor of psychology at Bloomsburg University in Bloomsburg, Pa., were found dead by Morehead campus police about 5 p.m. yesterday, said Morehead State spokesman Keith Kappes.

Mr. Jones sent an apparent suicide note to Morehead President C. Nelson Grote through the campus mail. The handwritten note arrived at Grote's office yesterday afternoon, Kappes said.

"It was a personal note that caused concern for their well-being," Kappes said.

Grote and two university vice presidents accompanied campus police to Mr. Jones' university-owned

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house at 524 Wilson Avenue, a neighborhood near campus.

Rowan County Coroner James Barker pronounced the couple dead at the scene. Barker told university officials that the shootings were an apparent slaying-suicide, Kappes said.

The bodies were found in a bedroom. They had been shot in the head, and Mr. Jones was holding a .38-caliber pistol.

Morehead police are investigating the incident.

Mr. Jones had called his university office yesterday to say that he was sick and would not be at work, Kappes said. It was the first day of classes after last week's spring vacation. The couple had gone out of town during the break.

School officials said Ellen Barker and Mr. Jones were married in the summer of 1985.

Before coming to Morehead in October 1986 as dean of the college of professional studies, he was provost and vice president for academic affairs at Bloomsburg, a 7,500-student public university.

He was the school's interim president in 1983 and acting president in 1985, returning for about a

year to his former job after the new president was named, Bloomsburg spokesman Kevin Engler said.

Ellen Barker continued working at Bloomsburg after her husband moved to Kentucky in 1986. She was an assistant professor of psychology and a clinical psychologist.

She had been on sabbatical leave to do research and had lived in Morehead during the current semester, Kappes said.

"The university community is deeply shocked and saddened by this tragic turn of events," Kappes said. "We extend our heartfelt condolences to the families involved."

"It's extremely distressing and sad," said Janet Gross, an associate professor and president of the Morehead Faculty Senate.

Mr. Jones, a graduate of North Dakota State University and the University of Oregon, had been an administrator at Eastern Montana and Moorhead State University in Minnesota, Kappes said.

He was president of the Kentucky Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

Mr. Jones is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Jones of Fargo, N.D., and two daughters from a previous marriage — Katie, a student at the University of Pittsburgh, and Sarah, a student at North Dakota State University.

Ellen Barker is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Barker of St. Cloud, Minn.

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1990

Interest in funding arena at Murray State revives

By FRAN ELLERS
Staff Writer

Murray State University's chances of getting a multimillion-dollar special-events center to replace Racer Arena — thought to be slim to none when the General Assembly convened in January — look pretty good, some lawmakers say.

House leaders hope to find the money for it in the state budget, said state Rep. Jody Richards of Bowling Green, chairman of the House Democratic caucus. One option is to include it in the governor's proposed \$100-million bond issue for community-development projects, he said yesterday.

However, it was unclear yesterday where the Murray project may wind up when the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee considers the budget this week. Yesterday was "Bloody Sunday," a legislative moniker for an all-day meeting of subcommittee chairmen to begin carving out a House version of the budget.

Rep. Tom Jones, whose subcommittee on Friday had approved the proposed bond issue — which does not include the Murray project — could not be reached for comment. Nor could House Speaker Donald

Blandford or Appropriations and Revenue Chairman Joe Clarke.

In accordance with Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's wishes, the bond issue is already earmarked for six different projects. At least one would suffer if the Murray project muscles in and more funding sources aren't found. However, House Majority Whip Kenney Rapier said yesterday that he believes the project can be funded without jeopardizing the governor's priorities. As part of the governor's compromise with legislative leaders to pay for education reform, lawmakers agreed to support the governor's bond-issue proposal.

The governor's spokesman, Doug Alexander, said that Wilkinson supports the Murray center but that as far as he knows Wilkinson has not been involved in discussions about "pulling money from another project" to fund it.

Rep. Freed Curd, D-Murray, said Wilkinson indicated to him over dinner last week that he would support the Murray project if the legislature puts it in the budget.

Besides the bond issue, there are other

areas of the budget where the money might be found, lawmakers said.

Curd said he understood that much of the \$10 million to \$12 million Murray needs might come from \$19 million in the bond issue for a convocation center for Northern Kentucky University. Several Northern Kentucky legislators said they had heard no such thing and would vigorously oppose any cut.

Curd, who had previously indicated he was not committed to vote for the mammoth tax plan and education-reform package being pushed by legislative leaders and the governor, said Thursday that he would support it, he said.

He said that he didn't trade his vote for House leaders' support of the Murray project and that he intended to support the plan all along. "I just don't like people to read me too early," he said.

Rapier agreed that there was no trade. "Freed's a team player, and we would like to help him," said Rapier, D-Bardstown.

House leaders had indicated weeks ago that they would try to find the money for Murray, Curd said. But his attempts to meet with Wilkinson on the matter had been unsuccessful. When Wilkinson began approaching individual legislators to try to gain votes for his tax plan before a compromise was reached, Curd said he told the governor he didn't intend to support the plan.

But during last week's dinner meeting, Curd said, they discussed the Murray project and Curd was assured the governor supports it.

The Murray community and Murray State would be responsible for up to \$2 million for the center, which would be scaled down from its original projected cost of \$18 million, Curd said.

Information for this story was also gathered by staff writer Tom Loftus.

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1990

Editorials from around Kentucky Blacks in college: looking at some facts

It's unfair to attribute any failure to increase black enrollment and faculty representation at Kentucky's colleges and universities to bad faith on the part of those making the effort.

The roots of low black academic numbers run much deeper than a school's affirmative action office. It starts in the public schools and, to a degree, it's a question of expectations, toward which the home and peer groups also contribute. Finances are also a major factor, as is the crucial matter of free individual choice.

The question no longer should be which university has enough black instructors or administrators to meet an artificial quota, but whether black professionals are being closed off from jobs for which they are qualified.

Acting Murray State President James Booth pointed out that reten-

tion of black faculty members is a particular problem at MSU. The black enrollment at Murray was 4.6 percent in 1987 and the target is 6.2 percent by 1992. But more than pure student numbers, Booth said, there is concern over black graduation rates, which will receive special attention.

The number of black college and university students statewide has been almost flat since 1978, but in proportion to the state's population, the shortfall is not great. With state black population at about 7 percent, black college enrollment is about 6 percent of the total.

That's no cause for complacency, but what must be recognized is that colleges and universities themselves can help the situation only marginally; the major burden rests elsewhere.

— The Paducah Sun

Commentary

Nepotism law would hurt some school systems

By Mary Jones Cundiff

Yes, I'm a schoolteacher, and yes, my father is a school board member.

I have been employed by the Breathitt County School system for 18 years — 15 as a teacher and three as a teacher's aide. I have taught at four schools, under five principals. I received excellent evaluations from each of these. I graduated from Lees Junior College and Morehead State University with high honors.

The students in my first grade class know they are special little human beings. They are mastering basic skills at rates appropriate for their maturity and mental abilities.

My love for education and my dedication I learned from my father, through word and deed. Some of my earliest memories are of my dad and "his school."

The first was a one-room school a few miles up Fugates Fork Hollow. Until Dad personally installed wiring one weekend (without pay, of course), the school didn't have electricity. Getting to work meant walking or riding horseback, whatever the weather, two and a half miles each way. I remember the thrill of occasionally sharing a ride on Old Tommy and a day in the classroom with Dad. I learned what a fascinating place a schoolroom could and should be. He taught at Fugates Fork School for four years.

Dad's next school was Caney Elementary at Clayhole. He went there as an eighth grade teacher and later became principal. He gave Caney his love, time and dedication for 27 years, until he retired five years ago.

Recent years have not been kind to the Breathitt County school system. Attendance hit a 20-year low last year. Test scores are down. The contingency fund has dropped over the last five years. A drastic financial turnaround will be necessary to keep the system from operating in the red next year.

My father had dedicated his life to education in Breathitt County and could not sit idly by. He ran for the school board and won. Two of our other five board members are retired educators with the same love for children and education. Yes, they have relatives working in the school system, and these relatives probably could relate similar stories. Already, our attendance has improved and an atmosphere of hope and pride is again felt throughout our system. Experienced leaders are addressing our financial problems.

Yet, under the Educational Task Force recommendations, none of these board members would be allowed to seek re-election. However, any person with a high school diploma and no knowledge of schools or education would be eligible.



The author

Mary Jones Cundiff lives at Lost Creek.

Appalachian Voices is a weekly feature about life in

Eastern Kentucky. Readers interested in contributing to this feature should write to David Holwerk, editorial page editor, the Lexington Herald-Leader, 100 Midland Avenue, Lexington, Ky. 40508.

A logical alternative would be a regional or state screening committee that would handle final approval on hiring for positions that have school board relatives as applicants. Submit applications and resumes (minus names) for all applicants involved; give the committee an objective point system based on grades, experience, etc., for determining who is best qualified. The problem is not the hiring of relatives, but the hiring of unqualified relatives.

We will not improve education in Kentucky by denying many experienced, dedicated people the right to run for school board member because they loved their profession enough to pass it along.

As an experienced member of the education community, I ask legislators to take a look at task force recommendation, specifically:

(1) Countywide elections of school board members would place a financial hardship on really dedicated board members who are working without pay for the betterment of our schools and children. It would also leave the door open for the political party in power once again to make schools a political battleground.

(2) To provide an alternative, such as a screening committee, to supervise hiring of school board members' relatives. The most educationally knowledgeable, dedicated people in our counties do not need to be barred from helping improve our school systems, simply because members of their families also committed to education. At the very least, adopt the "grandfather principle" in dealing with the dedicated people already serving.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1990

Don't condemn all education

James H. Mulligan said, "Politics is the (expletiv-est) in Kentucky." Some people today say education is the poorest in Kentucky. Is it? Come now.

I read that a Kentuckian, one Philip A. Sharp, was a nominee to be president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Sharp is a native of Falmouth. He received his undergraduate degree from Union College in Barboursville. The professor declined the nomination, in order to continue teaching and research.

Everyone cannot be a Philip A. Sharp. There is no doubt that genes, nutrition and social problems may prevent some people from realizing full potential; but to condemn all Kentucky education and dwell on inequalities is foolish.

Life will never be equal. However, the education is there if people want it. In no other time has so much been done to foster education. There have always been some who could not "take" an education; there always will be some who can not "take" an education. Unfortunately, there are a large number of such people being produced here lately.

MARY ISGRIG

Paris

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1990

Panel boosts education budget

\$137 million more would be added to governor's plan

By Jack Brammer and John Winn Miller
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — A budget subcommittee yesterday recommended spending about \$137 million more than Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's proposal for a near-record increase for education.

The package, which still needs full committee approval, includes more money for teacher retirement, at least an 8 percent increase in state funding each year for local districts and \$2.2 million for the Kentucky Educational Television network.

The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Harry Moberly, D-Richmond, did not identify where the extra money would come from. It would be on top of Wilkinson's proposed \$780 million increase over the next two years.

The House Appropriations and Revenue Committee will consider the proposal with the complete budget today.

Moberly's comments came during the first formal day of legislative tinkering with the \$8.5 billion, two-year budget initially proposed by Wilkinson.

Most of Wilkinson's proposals were left intact, although there were some major exceptions. All of this is subject to change by the full committee and by both chambers.

Some of the other major changes include elimination of a proposed civic center in Northern Kentucky and using the money for a civic center at Murray.

Several university and community colleges also got buildings that were not requested by the governor. The funding formula for higher education also was increased.

Here is a brief look at some changes made by the subcommittee of the House panel:

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

Retirees get 4 percent cost-of-living increase

- A 4 percent cost-of-living increase each year to all retirees receiving benefits. This would cost \$25 million.

- Spending \$328,000 to set up an environmental council to be part of the Department of Education.

- An increase of nearly \$100,000 to continue providing statewide information about alcohol and drug abuse and to pay for a survey of drug abuse among coal miners.

HIGHER EDUCATION

UK, community colleges get more buildings

- Add a \$14 million bond project to expand medical research facilities at the University of Kentucky, \$5 million for an Appalachian Center/Fine Arts building at Southeast Community College in Harlan and \$4 million for a student center building at Maysville Community College.

- Delete \$9 million for a library at Northern Kentucky University.

- Add \$27.1 million to the complex formula used to determine how much money each university gets.

- Add \$500,000 for the Lucille Parker Markey Cancer Center in Lexington.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

N. Kentucky's loss is Murray's gain

- Remove \$19 million from a \$100 million Community Development Bond Program for a convention center in Northern Kentucky and add \$10 million for a civic center in Murray.

- Delete about \$100,000 to fund English classes at UK for Japanese Toyota employees and their spouses.

- Take away \$1 million for the office of the state arts commissioner. More money would be available for the Arts Council, which would be part of the Economic Development Cabinet.

- Add \$3 million for a Covington city center and \$1 million for park projects on the Kentucky River.

JUSTICE

EKU to get law enforcement building

- Add \$500,000 for the Gateway Diversion Program, a program in Montgomery County that aids non-violent juvenile offenders in 35 counties.

- Set aside \$160,000 to start two juvenile diversion programs

- Add \$362,000 to upgrade salaries of state police crime lab personnel by 10 percent.

- Increase funding for training incentive payments to local law enforcement officers by \$2 million.

- Add \$1.2 million debt service for an \$11.5 million bond issue planned to build a law enforcement building at Eastern Kentucky University.

Barbara Bush coming to Kentucky

WASHINGTON — First lady Barbara Bush is scheduled to deliver the commencement speech at Southeast Community College in Cumberland on May 4, U.S. Rep. Harold Rogers announced yesterday.

"This is truly a great honor for Harlan County and for all of Kentucky to have America's first lady come for a visit," Rogers, a 5th District Republican, said.

Southeast will be the only community college where Barbara Bush will speak this spring, he said.

Aides to the first lady will not publicly confirm her visit until two weeks before the date of the speech because of the possibility of last-minute changes in her schedule, Rogers said.

"She and I traveled to many parts of the state during the 1988 presidential campaign," Rogers said. "I was George Bush's Kentucky campaign manager," Rogers said. "She enjoyed Kentucky so much that she had to return."

Dean's suicide, wife's slaying leave Morehead in 'shock'

By Todd Pack

Northeastern Kentucky bureau

MOREHEAD — Sheets of white wrapping paper masked the glass door yesterday leading to the office of the dean of Morehead State University's College of Professional Studies. A note on the door said the office was closed.

A few office workers inside packed away the belongings of the dean, Larry W. Jones, and tried to figure out why he shot and killed his wife this week and then turned the gun on himself.

"Who knows what makes somebody tick," said Rita Bradt, Jones' longtime secretary. "I sat for an hour and talked with him about a lot of things before we went on spring break, and he gave me no indication he was planning something like this."

Rowan County Coroner James Barker said the deaths of Jones, 49, and his wife, Ellen B. Barker, 43, an assistant professor of psychology at Bloomsburg University in Pennsylvania, were an apparent murder-suicide.

"Everyone's just in a state of shock," said Morehead spokesman Keith Kappes.

"Here were two very learned individuals," Kappes said. "This kind of violence, it's alien to an academic community."

Jones and his wife were found dead about 5 p.m. Monday, said the coroner, who is not related to Ellen Barker. Ellen Barker had been shot twice in the head, he said, and Jones had been shot once.

Barker had continued to teach at Bloomsburg after her husband left the school for the job at Morehead in 1986.

Before coming to Kentucky, Jones had been provost and vice president for academic affairs at Bloomsburg University, a 7,500-student state-supported school.

Jones was the school's interim president in 1983 and acting president two years later, said Keven Engler, a spokesman for the university. Jones applied for but did not get the job of president in 1985.

"There was some stress on the relationship due to the distance involved," Engler said, "but no one was aware there was anything extraordinary."

It was uncertain last night whether the tension of being separated was a motive, said Sgt. Bob Criswell of the Morehead police.

Ellen Barker had been on leave this academic year, Engler said, and had been spending some time in Morehead.

Jones rarely discussed his personal life with the people he worked with, said Richard Daniel, an education professor at Morehead.

"He had a small circle of professional friends here at the university," Daniel said. "He was well-liked by a lot of people."

"He wasn't a back-slapper," Bradt said. She said Jones was well-organized and professional.

She said she told Jones once that he had a reputation of being "hard to work with because you're so particular." Bradt said Jones seemed to appreciate that.

He called Bradt at home Sunday and said he and his wife had colds and that he would not be in Monday morning, Bradt said.

That afternoon, Kappes said, Morehead President C. Nelson Grote received a photocopy of an apparent suicide letter from Jones.

Grote and two school vice president accompanied campus police to

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1990

Morehead State official apparently kills wife, then commits suicide

By JAY BLANTON
Staff Writer

Police and university officials searched for answers yesterday after a Morehead State University administrator apparently killed his wife and then himself at their Morehead home on Monday.

Larry Jones, 49, dean of Morehead State's college of professional studies, apparently shot his wife, Ellen B. Barker, 43, an assistant professor of psychology at Bloomsburg University in Bloomsburg, Pa., twice in the head with a pistol before turning the gun on himself late Monday morning.

The couple were found about 5 p.m. in the bedroom of their home in faculty housing near campus by Morehead President C. Nelson Grote and other university officials, said Keith Kappes, executive assistant to Grote.

Grote became concerned about Jones after receiving in Monday's mail a photocopy of a note Jones had sent to family and friends. The note, Kappes said, detailed financial arrangements for his two college-age daughters and gave instructions for disposing of his property.

Kappes said officials don't know when Jones mailed the copy to Grote because mail backed up at the university during spring break last week.

Jones had called in sick Monday, and Grote and officials went to Jones' home a few blocks from campus after receiving the note. A Morehead campus police officer had to force open a door so officials could enter the house.

Rowan County Coroner Jim Barker said there was no sign of a struggle. He said he thinks the shootings occurred about 11 a.m.

But by late yesterday afternoon, officials had not been able to determine what had led Jones to apparently commit murder and suicide. One Morehead administrator reached yesterday said that

Jones' university-owned house, Kappes said. The bodies were found in the bedroom.

Neither the letter Grote received nor another one found at Jones' house revealed a motive, Criswell said.

The notes said Jones was sending letters to family and friends, leaving instructions on finances and arrangements, seeking help for his two college-age daughters from a previous marriage, and asking for prayers, Deputy Coroner Jeff Barker said.

Jeff Barker said the detailed instructions "just show how organized he was."

But because the notes offered no clue as to why he shot his wife and then himself, he said, "We may never know what happened."

Jones had been troubled by problems related to his long-distance marriage but that the problems did not appear to be unusual.

However, it does appear that Jones had planned the deaths carefully.

Barker said Jones left a briefcase with a note attached and another note beside it on a folding table near a door to the home.

The note on the briefcase asked that the briefcase be opened by relatives, Barker said. Officials hoped that when the brief-

case was opened by a brother its contents would provide a motive for the shootings. But Morehead Police Sgt. Bob Criswell said the case contained only personal effects.

Criswell said police were awaiting forensics results and would interview neighbors and friends of the couple today.

The note beside the briefcase said relatives had been notified through the mail of what had happened, Barker said. The note also asked officials to leave his personal effects in the house for relatives to claim.

Barker said the note, in Jones' handwriting, was written in the plural, using "we" and "us", apparently referring to his wife, but there has been nothing to indicate that Ellen Barker knew anything about his plans.

Officials at Morehead and at Bloomsburg University — a four-year, 7,200-student university where the couple met — expressed shock and sadness yesterday at the deaths.

"The university is deeply shocked and saddened by this tragic turn of events," Kappes said on behalf of Morehead State. "We extend our heartfelt condolences to the families involved."

(CONT'D)

2 dead in apparent murder-suicide

By KENNETH A. HART
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — A Morehead State University administrator and his wife are dead in what authorities are calling an apparent murder-suicide.

Dr. Larry W. Jones, 49, dean of Morehead's College of Professional Studies, and his wife, Dr. Ellen B. Barker, 43, an assistant psychology professor at Bloomsburg University in Bloomsburg, Pa., were found dead at Jones' university-owned home about 5 p.m. Monday, Rowan County Coroner Jim Barker said this morning.

Authorities believe Jones shot his wife once in the head with a .38-caliber handgun, then turned the weapon on himself. Jones also died of a single gunshot wound to the head, Barker said.

The incident sent shockwaves throughout the Morehead State campus.

"The university community is deeply shocked and saddened by this tragic turn of events," university spokesman Keith Kappes said this morning. "We extend our heartfelt condolences to the families involved."

The couple's bodies were found lying on a bed clad in nightclothes. Jones was holding the weapon allegedly used in the shootings.

Barker said both Jones and his wife had been dead for several hours when police arrived at the home, located at 524 McClure Circle in a neighborhood just west of campus.

The shots that killed the couple were both fired from point-blank range. Barker said he believed that both died instantly.

Police have yet to establish a motive for the shootings, but Barker said evidence was found in the home to indicate that Jones had been planning his actions for some time.

"He left notes all over the place, apparently to help his family," the coroner said. "It appears to me that he went to some lengths in planning this."

One of the notes was a request that the couple be buried without funeral services, Barker said, while another was request that authorities not open a briefcase containing some of Jones' personal belongings until members of his family could be present.

Jones also sent an apparent suicide note to Morehead State President C. Nelson Grote through

campus mail. The hand-written note, sealed in an envelope marked "Confidential," arrived at Grote's office Monday afternoon, Kappes said.

The note prompted the concern of university officials, Kappes said. Grote, along with two university vice presidents, accompanied a campus security officer to Jones' residence, where they discovered the bodies.

The couple were found by Grote, Public Safety Officer James "Red" Dougherty, Mike Mincey, vice president for student life, and Dr. Stephen Taylor, vice president for academic affairs.

Authorities are uncertain when Jones mailed the suicide note to Grote.

"We're not sure when he mailed it, or how it got in the mail," Barker said, "because I'm almost sure that he didn't leave that house yesterday."

Barker said the note did not outline any reasons for Jones' actions. It was prefaced, "By the time you read this, we will be gone," he said.

Asked about the possibility that the couple might have entered into a suicide pact, Barker said he did not believe that to be the case.

"We're using the word 'apparent' right now, but I don't think she knew what was going on," he said. "It appears to me that he shot her."

Barker said the apparent murder-suicide was his first in 13 years as Rowan County's coroner.

Kappes said Jones called his university office Monday to say he was sick and would not be at work. The couple had been out of town the previous week during the uni-

versity's spring break.

Jones came to Morehead in October 1986 from a position as provost and vice president for academic affairs at Bloomsburg. He was the school's interim president in 1983 and acting president in 1985.

Barker continued working at Bloomsburg after Jones moved to Kentucky in 1986. She had been on sabbatical and was living with her husband in Morehead, Kappes said.

Jones was a graduate of North Dakota State University and the University of Oregon. He had previously served as an administrator at Eastern Montana University and Moorhead State University in Minnesota.

He was president of the Kentucky Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

In addition to his duties as dean of the College of Professional Studies, Jones had traveled extensively and was a major force behind Morehead State's international-studies program, Kappes said.

Jones is survived by two daughters from a previous marriage, Kappes said. Barker is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Barker of St. Cloud, Minn.

The bodies of Jones and his wife were taken to the state medical examiner's office in Frankfort for autopsies, Barker said. The incident remains under investigation by the coroner, Morehead police and the university's Office of Public Safety.

Kappes said the university is not planning to dismiss classes or conduct special ceremonies in Jones' memory.

"It's just hard How do you deal with something like this?," he asked.

Official apparently kills wife, self

Continued

Kevin Engler, a spokesman for Bloomsburg, said, "The university community ... is shocked, deeply saddened by the incident in Kentucky." He added that memorial services for Jones and Barker are being planned at the university for later this week.

Jones' immediate superior, Stephen S. Taylor, Morehead's vice president for academic affairs, described Jones as an "extraordinary" person.

Taylor said Jones had spearheaded efforts to have Morehead's teacher-education program reaccredited and had just taken on the responsibility of coordinating Morehead's international-education programs. Moreover, he said, Jones had a national reputation in strategic planning for universities.

Taylor said Jones had been troubled by his long-distance marriage. The couple had a home in Bloomsburg, and Ellen Barker had been

spending some time in Morehead during her sabbatical this academic year.

Taylor said he and Jones did not discuss the specifics of the couple's problems but that they didn't strike him as unusual.

Jones and Barker were married in the summer of 1985. Jones had been Bloomsburg University's interim president for two years, from 1983 to 1985, Engler said.

Jones was a candidate for the permanent presidency but wasn't chosen. He then returned to his previous position as the school's provost and vice president for academic affairs. He went to Morehead after the 1985-86 academic year.

His wife, however, stayed on at Bloomsburg, where she had been an assistant professor of psychology since 1980, Engler said. During her sabbatical, she was writing a handbook.

Morehead State wants to fine the innocent parties

Recently, here at Morehead State University, a new rule has popped up from nowhere. This rule affects students who are living in the dorms.

A piece of paper was put into all the mailboxes in the resident halls, with the heading "SEX" in big bold letters. It said vandalism was out of control in the dorms and each student, regardless of his or her involvement or lack thereof, would be billed for damage caused by vandalism. It said a way to prevent this from happening would be to watch and report any vandalism.

How can they legally fine students for something they had no part of? How can they expect students to do the same job — without pay — that the security police have failed so miserably at? If the police can't do the job, fire them.

I may not know the Bill of Rights word for word, but I'm sure this is a violation. The knuckleheads in charge of this decision are grasping at straws and trying to make a few extra bucks, too. It takes approximately four years to repair a hole in the wall. Where has all the money charged for that damage gone?

The administration is sending out a clear message that it has no confidence in the people it pays to do this job. I say we revolt against this decision. If this is not reversed, demonstrations will be held.

LOUIS M. MCNEAL

Morehead

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1990

New KSU president is chosen

John Wolfe Jr. vows to lead university to 'another plateau'

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — John Wolfe Jr., a top administrator at Bowie State University in Maryland, was chosen unanimously to become president of Kentucky State University by the board of regents yesterday.

Wolfe, 47, said he was "honored and privileged" to have the chance to lead Kentucky State "to another plateau in its history."

He said one of his first priorities would be to acquaint himself with the state's elected leaders, the Frankfort community and all the people who care about KSU and have a role in charting its future.

"I have to become a student myself," Wolfe said in a telephone interview from his office in Bowie, Md.

Wolfe has served three years as provost and vice president of academic affairs at Bowie State, which, like KSU, was founded as a college for blacks.

Wolfe apparently was an easy choice for the 10 regents who met for less than an hour in closed session to discuss the three presidential finalists.



John Wolfe Jr.

LEXINGTON HERALD LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1990

Capitol agenda

Schedule

Here is the schedule of meetings in the General Assembly for today. All rooms are in the Capitol Annex unless otherwise indicated.

House

9 a.m. — Counties and Special Districts Committee, Room 104.

9 a.m. — Labor and Industry Committee, Room 110.

9 a.m. — Appropriations and Revenue Committee, Room 109.

Noon — Economic Development and Tourism Committee, Room 104.

2 p.m. — House convenes, House chamber.

Senate

9 a.m. — Appropriations and Revenue Committee, Room 116.

10 a.m. — Labor and Industry Committee, Room 105.

Noon — Judiciary-Civil Committee, Room 110.

12:30 p.m. — Business Organizations and Professions Committee, Room 107.

2 p.m. — Senate convenes, Senate chamber.

KET coverage

10 p.m. — Highlights of the current session of the Kentucky General Assembly on Kentucky Educational Television.

Contacts

To leave a message for a legislator: (800) 372-7181; TDD, (800) 526-6493.

To check the status of a bill: (800) 882-0180; TDD, (800) 526-6493.

To check the schedule of legislative meetings: (800) 633-9650.

To write a legislator: Room 21, Capitol Annex Building, Frankfort, Ky. 40601.

John Wolfe Jr.

Age: 47

Birthplace: Jackson, Miss.

Work: Bowie State University, Bowie, Md., provost and vice president for academic affairs, 1985-present; Fayetteville State University, Fayetteville, N.C., act-

ing academic dean, 1985; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., various positions, 1971-85.

Education: bachelor's degree, Chicago Teachers College; master's and doctorate degrees, Purdue University.

The KSU faculty overwhelmingly endorsed Wolfe last week after campus visits by him and the other two finalists — Herbert Watkins, vice president for financial affairs at North Carolina Central University in Durham, and Johnny Hill, vice president for student affairs at Chicago State University in Illinois, both KSU graduates.

Wolfe, a linguist, received a bachelor's degree from Chicago Teachers College and master's and doctorate degrees from Purdue University.

Yesterday, faculty Senate president Alan Moore had a statement praising Wolfe ready to hand out immediately after the board voted.

"This is truly a new day for Kentucky State," Moore said, adding that Wolfe would usher in an era of academic prominence and cultural tolerance at KSU while attracting outstanding teachers and students with his "dynamism and impressive scholarship."

KSU student government president Corey Bellamy said Wolfe impressed students with his enthusiasm and vision for KSU. "The man has charisma," Bellamy said. "He's a philosopher."

KSU board chairman Louie B. Nunn, who noted that he had interviewed many candidates for college presidents, said, "Not to take anything away from anybody... I can say without equivocation... that I have not found any person that I felt any better qualified to serve in

an institution of higher learning than the choice that we have made. That includes them all, and that goes back 20-plus years."

Nunn, as governor of Kentucky, was chairman of the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees from 1967 to 1971. He also was chairman of the Morehead State University board before Gov. Wallace Wilkinson included him on a slate of new regents the governor appointed to the KSU board in January 1989.

Nunn and the other new regents ushered out former KSU President Raymond Burse, whose seven years at the school were marked by great progress and considerable conflict and tension. Burse left last April and returned to practicing law.

Interim President Mary L. Smith, one of eight semi-finalists for president, said she did not know if she would return to her former KSU job as vice president for academic affairs.

She said of Wolfe, "I think he'll do well here."

Wolfe and the KSU board still must negotiate a contract and set a starting date. He said he probably would arrive at KSU in June or July, but possibly sooner.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MSU ARCHIVE

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1990

House panel offers \$8.7 billion budget

Plan cuts increases asked for education

By Bob Geiger
and John Winn Miller
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — The House budget committee yesterday tentatively recommended a nearly \$8.7 billion, two-year state budget after trimming back increases for education and putting in tighter restrictions over roads.

The Appropriations and Revenue Committee adopted the recommendations made by its six subcommittees the day before. But no final vote was taken on the whole package because members were exhausted from a four-hour floor debate on the education reform and tax package.

Rep. Joe Clarke, committee chairman, said he wanted members of the committee to be fresh. In addition, the legislative staff had not completed work on calculating the effects of several changes. He said he expects a vote today.

Clarke, D-Danville, said he met with Gov. Wallace Wilkinson last night and the governor asked that some of his projects and proposals be put back in the budget. Clarke did not identify them.

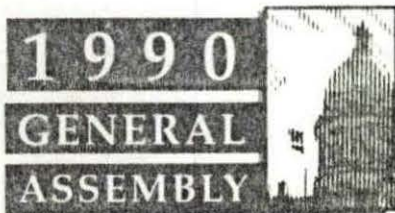
The delay could cause some problems because the session was scheduled to end a week from today. House leadership had hoped to have a vote on the budget by Friday and send it to the Senate. But there might not be enough time to get the three required readings on the floor.

Clarke's counterpart in the Senate, Sen. Michael Moloney, D-Lexington, had planned to hold budget hearings over the weekend. But he was hospitalized yesterday and was undergoing tests. It was unclear how his situation would affect the budget hearings.

Clarke said his committee co-chairmen in the House could survive without him, but "Mike does so much of it himself, I think his absence has a much greater impact."

Although the full House budget committee adopted most of the recommendations made the day before by its six subcommittees, it did take action to rectify a \$137 million shortfall caused by additions made in the education budget.

Part of that was made up by cutting back on a planned teacher reward fund, eliminating some funds for teacher planning time, and changing the cost-of-living increase for retired teachers to 5 percent a year.



Rep. Harry Moberly, D-Richmond, also recommended that \$13.5 million a year that was being set aside to match local tax efforts for education be deleted from the budget. The committee adopted that recommendation.

Moberly said the money, known as Tier I matching dollars, would not be needed until after this two-year budget period when the proposed education reform package fully takes effect.

More money was also saved by eliminating a subcommittee recommendation to increase the funding formula for state universities by one percent.

All this would still leave the budget \$43 million in the red because of increased payments to a teacher retirement fund. But Clarke said that could be made up by

surplus funds that would be available if the legislature increases the state sales tax from five to six cents on the dollar.

Part of the package raised the minimum amount of new state money any district could get from 5 percent to 8 percent.

The full committee yesterday approved an addition to the package that recommends that all teachers in the state be given at least 8 percent salary increases. It was unclear whether it was a mandatory increase or merely a suggestion. Clarke said he was unsure because he had not seen the final budget language.

On transportation, the committee voted to include part of the state's six-year road plan in the budget memorandum. That has the effect of requiring the governor and transportation secretary to build only those roads that are in the plan for the two years of the biennial budget.

Roads have been one of the great patronage tools and weapons of the executive branch over the years.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1990

More students select teaching as career

Associated Press

BOSTON — A new survey indicates a jump in interest in teaching, which fell on hard times in the early 1980s after word got around that the only thing tougher than finding a teaching job was living on the salary.

Enrollment in teaching programs rose by 61 percent between 1985 and 1989. The figure would have been higher had all those who applied been accepted, according to an unpublished study by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

"As someone who makes his living teaching people to be teachers, I'm ecstatic," said Gary Galluzzo, an associate professor at Western Kentucky University and

co-chairman of the study.

While the perennially popular social studies have held steady, the interest in teacher-poor subjects such as math and science appears to be keeping apace.

But elementary and secondary school teachers are still mostly white and female, researchers said.

Minority participation in schools of education exceeds 15 percent in only six states, while 33 states had minority enrollments of 20 percent or more, according to the survey.

Administrators at teaching programs around the nation attributed improved enrollment largely to the exposure through the mid-1980s of serious problems in the U.S. education system.

School-reform rewards show up on budget list

The Frankfort Bureau

FRANKFORT, Ky. — House Democratic leaders acknowledged in recent days that they have offered to support the funding of construction projects in districts of members who would back the education-reform and tax bill.

Likewise, the key Democrats have said they will oppose the construction of some buildings in areas whose lawmakers are opposed to the bill.

The extent of the effort to obtain votes for the bill in exchange for new buildings was indicated by the budget approved by the House budget committee yesterday. The panel added tons of bricks and mortar to the budget Gov. Wallace Wilkinson had proposed — and many of the projects are in the districts of key House members.

Some of the projects would be paid for with cash, but most are to be financed with bonds.

Here is a list of projects the committee added to the budget:

Economic-development bonds

Old Bardstown Village, \$600,000.
Martins Fork Lake, Harlan County, \$350,000.
American Museum of Caves and Karstlands, Hart County, \$173,800.
Minerals Museum, Crittenden County, \$50,000.
Woodford County Community Center, \$2.5 million.
Madison County parking garage, design and land acquisition, \$650,000.

Benham/Lynch coal-town tourist development, Harlan County, \$765,000.
Covington City Center parking garage, \$3 million.
Floodwall cut-through, Campbell County, \$550,000.
National River Industry Museum, Paducah, \$50,000.
Various Kentucky River park projects, \$1 million.
Owensboro parking garage, \$3.5 million.
Meade County Ohio River rip-rap project, \$50,000.
Kentucky Railway Museum, New Haven, \$200,000.

Parks

Blue Licks Battlefield multipurpose-building expansion and three guest houses, \$1.5 million.
Fort Boonesborough swimming pool, \$1.59 million.
Columbus/Belmont activity building, \$988,000.
Grayson Lake beach development, \$100,000.
Big Bone museum design, \$60,000.
Carter Caves conference-center expansion, Carter County, \$340,000.
Kincaid Lake amphitheater design, \$200,000.
Jenny Wiley golf course, \$2.16 million.

Universities

Physical-education building, Kentucky State University, \$11.38 million.
Land purchase for agricultural research, University of Kentucky, \$12.5 million.
Medical-center expansion, UK, \$14 million.
Renovation of Potter Hall, Western Kentucky University, \$3.5 million.
Community college buildings in Maysville and Madisonville and at Southeast Community College in Harlan County.
Eastern Kentucky University library, \$11.7 million.

Other projects

Civic center, Murray, \$10 million.
Ashland riverfront project, \$334,000.
Kingdom Come crafts building and information center.
Vocational-school buildings in Anderson County and Paintsville.
New National Guard armories for Brandenburg, Benton and Shelbyville.
Four new boat ramps: two on the Ohio River in Kenton and Campbell counties, one on the North Rolling Fork of the Salt River in Marion County, and another on an unspecified Kentucky River site.

Projects deleted

Convocation center for Northern Kentucky University.
Library expansion at NKU.
New building for Hazard Community College.
New vocational school buildings for Hazard and Ashland.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Wednesday, March 21, 1990

Rowan grand jury indicts MSU student in rape case

By KENNETH A. HART
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — A Morehead State University student was indicted Friday by a Rowan County grand jury, accusing him of raping another student.

Grand jurors charged that Raymond Allen Hammonds, 22, of 112 Wilson Hall, abducted a 19-year-old woman as she was leaving a tavern on the morning of Feb. 15 and forced her to have sex with him in the back seat of his car.

The woman told police that Hammonds grabbed her as she was leaving Spanky's Lounge on West

Main Street and drove her to Ward Oates Drive on the Morehead State campus.

Once there, Hammonds allegedly forced the woman into the back seat of his car and raped her, Morehead Police Chief John Brown said Monday.

The incident occurred about 1 a.m., Brown said. The woman picked Hammonds out of a photo lineup of possible suspects.

Morehead State's Office of Public Safety has stepped aside in the case, Brown said, because the alleged rape was initiated within the jurisdiction of the Morehead Police

Department.

Hammonds pleaded innocent Friday in his arraignment before Rowan Circuit Judge James M. Richardson. He is lodged in the Rowan County Jail in lieu of \$10,000 bond.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1990

Education plan still could face major changes

MSU ARCHIVES

By Joseph S. Stroud
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — Kentucky's education reform package, passed by the House of Representatives after a historic debate Wednesday afternoon, has a few more rivers to cross before it becomes law.

And the bill that eventually becomes law might be quite a bit different from the one that was passed by the House.

The House version arrived in the Senate Education Committee yesterday. Unless the rules are suspended, the bill must be passed by the Senate by Wednesday to be approved by the General Assembly during the session — even with the extra day added yesterday.

Despite the time constraint, committee Chairman Nelson Allen, D-Greenup, has scheduled the next Senate Education Committee meeting for 8:30 a.m. Monday.

Allen did not explain the reason for waiting except to say it would give committee members time to study amendments added by the House. He said he thought that the committee would have enough time to fully consider and vote on the bill and that it could be passed by the full Senate as early as Tuesday.

If the bill is amended and approved by the Senate, it would return to the House for concurrence. Many legislators are predicting that a joint conference committee of House and Senate members will negotiate differences between the two chambers. A joint conference committee works behind closed doors.

One reason for waiting is that the Senate budget committee is scheduled to meet Sunday and

Monday, and three of the Education Committee members also are on that panel.

The major stumbling block on the Senate Education Committee is the plan for carrying out site-based management in individual schools. The recommendation calls for establishing a council of parents, teachers and school administrators in each school with site-based management.

That setup has caused some concern among committee members, who say it might undercut the authority of school boards and administrators.

Sen. David Williams, R-Burkesville, said yesterday that he would push for amendments to give principals a vote on site-based management councils and to require the councils to seek a waiver from local school boards when their decisions conflict.

Other areas expected to be addressed, either by the committee or the Senate as a whole, include:

- The limit on what the state's wealthiest school districts can raise in local revenue to improve their schools.
- A House amendment to require that all teachers be given at least a 10 percent raise in each year of the 1990-92 biennium.
- A plan to give districts with special voted building taxes full credit toward the minimum required local effort of 30 cents per \$100 of property valuation.
- A requirement that a new state formula for determining which schools are successful be weighted so basics such as communications skills, math, and science count for 80 percent.

What's in and what's out of increased taxes and education reform**House Bill 940:**

◆ The education reform package and the two-year, \$1.1 billion tax increase that would pay for it and other state needs passed in the House Wednesday. Here's a look at what's in the bill now and what changes were made by the House.

TAX INCREASE**What's in:**

◆ Add a penny to the state's 5-cent sales tax to bring in \$402.3 million over two years.

◆ Cut deductions from Kentucky's tax code to conform to federal tax code. This would raise \$251.9 million.

◆ Reduce the deduction for federal income tax paid on the state income tax form. This adds \$376.1 million over two years.

(This would phase out federal deduction by allowing a \$2,000 deduction in 1990 and a \$1,000 deduction in 1991. This also includes low-income tax credits to people who make less than \$20,000.)

◆ Raise by 1 percentage point the corporate income tax rate, adding \$75.1 million to state coffers.

What's out:

◆ An amendment added in the House Education Committee by Rep. Joe Barrows, D-Versailles, that would have allowed the state to keep \$124 million in income tax credits and raised income tax rates for people who make more than \$60,000, a provision that came without a revenue estimate. This amendment was repealed by the House.

SCHOOL FINANCE**What's in:**

◆ Provide significant new money to help equalize spending disparities between rich and poor school districts.

◆ Guarantee all 177 school districts at least an 8 percent increase in state funding in each of the next four years.

◆ Require all local school districts to raise at least 30 cents per \$100 of assessed property valuation in local equivalent property tax rates, and 35 cents per \$100 to get state matching funds for building construction.

◆ Limit how much districts can raise local taxes to increase per pupil spending. Fayette County is about \$661 per pupil away from the limit, which was raised by the House education committee. That converts to a 24.2 percent increase in Fayette County's school tax rate of 66.1 cents per \$100 of assessed property.

◆ Provide 10 percent pay raise for teachers in each of the next two years. This amendment,

sponsored by Rep. Pearl Ray Lefevers, R-Kettle Island, was passed without any cost estimate. Rep. Joe Clarke, D-Danville, the House budget chief, said yesterday that there is no money in the budget for the amendment and that he doesn't think it will survive the legislative process.

What's out:

◆ The House approved, then rejected, an amendment by Rep. Pete Worthington, D-Ewing, that would have kept the required local tax rate at 25 cents. The House rejected the amendment after some Lexington, Louisville and Northern Kentucky legislators threatened to vote against the bill.

◆ The House also approved an amendment, sponsored by Rep. Bill Lear, D-Lexington, that would have removed the local spending limit. The House later recalled the amendment and defeated it after legislators discovered that it would have deleted all local school tax effort beyond the minimum required. An amendment that would remove the spending ceiling is expected in the Senate.

CURRICULUM**What's in:**

◆ Create a statewide system that rewards school districts based on how well they teach children and imposes sanctions on schools that fail.

◆ Remove many teaching mandates and allow teachers a greater role in deciding what is taught. The concept is known as site-based management.

◆ Develop a statewide testing program to measure student achievement.

◆ Include as measures of school performance such things as student health, dropout and retention rates, and attendance.

◆ Eliminate grade levels below the fourth grade to remove the stigma of failure at an early age.

◆ Set up a statewide preschool program for 4-year-olds.

◆ Develop plan to vastly increase computer use in schools.

◆ Provide poorer districts with services such as day care and teen pregnancy prevention counseling programs.

◆ Require districts to hire a counselor for each elementary school. This was added by a House amendment.

What's out:

◆ The House rejected several amendments that would have required all districts to give parents extensive review of sex education material.

SCHOOL GOVERNANCE**What's in:**

◆ Take hiring and firing powers away from local school boards

and give them to superintendents.

◆ Restrict the hiring of relatives of school board members, superintendents, and principals in their own schools.

◆ Hand over management of some schools to local councils made up of parents, teachers and administrators.

◆ Dramatically increase state's ability to take over deficient schools and districts.

◆ Improve state oversight of schools by adding an appointed, not elected, chief education officer and creating the Office of Education Accountability to monitor district performance.

◆ Abolish all Department of Education jobs deemed unnecessary by June 30, 1991.

◆ Replace the existing 13-member state school board with an 11-member board.

◆ Establish a 13-member Education Professional Standards Board, controlled by teachers, to set teacher certification requirements, develop a code of ethics, and simplify teacher credential system.

◆ Develop alternative certification system to allow experts who don't have teacher training to become teachers.

◆ Create regional service centers, primarily to further train working teachers.

◆ Require that administrators have the right to a hearing before they can be demoted.

What's out:

◆ An amendment passed by the House significantly softened the bill's restrictions on school employees' being involved in political activity in school board elections.

◆ The House defeated an amendment that would have kept election of five school board members by subdistricts and added two at-large board members elected districtwide. Fayette and Jefferson counties would have had seven members elected by subdistricts. The amendment, sponsored by Rep. David Hourigan, D-Gravel Switch, was part of a compromise between House leadership and the Kentucky School Boards Association.

◆ An amendment passed by the House removed an earlier committee amendment that would have given greater job security to janitors, cooks and other classified school employees.

◆ The House rejected amendments that would have exempted veteran school board members from a ban on hiring relatives, allowed the new state school chief to give exemptions on hiring relatives and delayed the elimination of jobs in the department of education.

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1990

UK panel considers raising standards again for incoming freshmen

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

When the University of Kentucky adopted selective admissions in 1984 — no longer taking every Kentucky high school graduate who applied — the success rates of its undergraduates took an immediate upturn.

Continuing advances have been steady, but slow and slight.

The slow pace prompted a special committee of the UK Senate to recently suggest that the time has come for the school to again become a bit choosier in how it selects freshmen.

The recommendations are preliminary and have to clear a number of hurdles before becoming policy. But the conclusions and the panel's report on the first five years of selective admissions seem certain to spark debate and some soul-searching at the Lexington campus.

Admissions Director Joe Fink said UK would continue to become more selective, regardless of whether there are changes in the 6-year-old admissions policy. The reason, he said, is that the university is becoming more sophisticated in what he called the inexact science of competitive admissions.

UK is working harder to recruit top students. Academic scholarships have increased to more than \$1 million from about \$70,000 four years ago, Fink said.

For the first time, there will be an Aug. 1 deadline for applications for admission in the fall, unlike past years when students could enroll after the start of a semester.

The goal of a plan adopted last year is an entering freshman class with a composite score of 23-plus on the American College Test within five years and 24-plus within a decade.

(ACT scores in this article refer to the original scale, which was revised last year after new national norms were established. On the new 36-point scale, a score of 18 is equal to 15 on the original scale.)

UK's last two freshman classes scored 22.5 — compared with 19.7 in 1983, the last year of open admissions.

But are the improvements coming fast enough?

"That's a legitimate question to be raised," said Robert Hemenway, chancellor of UK's Lexington campus. "Frankly, I think you're looking at too small a time frame to make that judgment.

"The thing we can point to with some pride is that the entering freshman class for the last three or four years has been at least equal to or better than the previous one. So we feel like we're moving in the right direction. We need to make sure we continue to move in that direction."

Fink said the rate of improvement was bound to decrease because there are fewer students to choose from as UK moves farther from average scores.

Positive force

UK ended open admissions in 1984 during Otis A. Singletary's term as president. The change was strongly advocated by the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, after an exhaustive study of Kentucky higher education.

Under the new standards, UK screened students on the basis of their grades in high school and performances on standardized college entrance exams.

Freshman enrollment dipped by 380 students, while improvements were recorded in several key areas, according to the recently completed study.

Grades and graduation rates improved. Percentage of dropouts declined as freshmen arrived better prepared.

UK became less a university of Lexington residents and Central Kentuckians, as the freshman class was drawn from other locations around the state.

Black freshman enrollment, which initially slumped from 132 to 71 students, had rebounded to 123 by 1988. The graduation rate for black students is closer to the overall university average than it was under open admissions, according to the report. The class entering in 1984 had an overall graduation rate of 42 percent at the end of five years, compared to 40 percent among black students in that class.

Freshman enrollment is back to pre-1984 levels. And even though the 1984 entering class started with fewer students, a larger number of

students returned as juniors by the time two years had passed.

When the UK Senate adopted the policy in 1984, it decided that the first comprehensive review should come after five years. A nine-member committee of mostly faculty members began the review in August 1988.

The committee recently concluded that the selective admissions policy had been a positive force for UK.

But despite the gains, the committee also found that, "unfortunately, there are substantial problems with the current system . . .

"Most of the improvements occurred in the first year of selective admissions; subsequent progress has been slow," the panel said.

The committee, whose report soon will be considered by the full Senate, issued 10 recommendations, including:

- Requiring a minimum ACT score of 15 to be admitted as a freshman. (Consistent with the current policy, the minimum requirement could be waived for up to 10 percent of the freshmen if they could show that circumstances beyond their control, such as a personal crisis, caused the low score, or if they had other attributes that would improve the diversity of the campus.)

- Stricter enforcement of UK's pre-college course requirements, which already are tougher than those adopted for the state's other public universities.

- Charging a \$100 tuition deposit to help UK get an earlier estimate of how many freshmen will enroll.

- More scholarships to outstanding high school seniors.

The first students that could be affected by these recommendations would be those applying for admission in the fall of 1991.

Aiming higher?

Committee Chairman Brauch Fugate, a mathematics professor, said the recommendations were geared to help UK "identify the students likeliest to succeed."

"I think we owe it to the state, the families and students to have a university that's academically competitive with North Carolina, Indiana, Virginia, Ohio State. Those people are more selective than UK; they've been at it longer."

Indiana University's current freshmen scored 24 on the ACT. At the University of Illinois in Champagne-Urbana, the freshmen scored 26.3 — compared to UK's 22.6.

From Page One

But Hemenway said the real story was in comparing UK's entering freshmen to those at "other institutions across the state."

Western Kentucky University's current freshman class scored 20.1 on the ACT. When freshmen admitted to Western's community college were included, the score was 18.9. Selective admissions at WKU helped raise the ACT score from 17.7 in 1982, said Cheryl Chambliss, admissions director.

At the University of Louisville, which does not have a community college and therefore computes all freshman scores, the current freshman class scored 19.

At UK, selective admissions have diverted more freshmen into the community college system. About 250 students live in UK dormitories but attend Lexington Community College.

The average ACT score nationwide last year was 18.6, and in Kentucky it was 17.8 — trailing UK by 4.7 units.

That raises questions about how far ahead UK should forge. Fink said it was a balancing act the university must continually perform: By striving for more qualified freshmen, UK creates a ripple effect that encourages improvements at all levels of Kentucky education.

At the same time, he said UK ran the risk of placing itself beyond the reach of youngsters who cannot help coming from educationally disadvantaged backgrounds.

Jane Bagby, acting director of the UK Appalachian Center, agreed. Youngsters from poor communities, minorities and others whose schools might not have prepared them as well for the ACT can be just as bright as other youngsters and have just as much potential.

And she cited a study that showed Appalachian students at UK were just as academically successful and performed as well on the ACT as those from other areas.

First five years of selective admissions at UK						
CATEGORY	Last year of open admissions	First year of selective admissions				
	83	84	85	86	87	88
No. of freshmen	2,601	2,221	2,300	2,314	2,574	2,732
Mean ACT score	19.7	21.9	21.9	22.3	22.4	22.5
Percentage in first year with 3.0 GPA or higher	20%	26%	27%	27%	28%	35%
Percentage dropping out by 3rd fall term	43%	33%	32%	36%	N/A	N/A
Percentage from outside metro areas*	39.8%	46.1%	47%	49.7%	47.2%	49%
Percentage from Eastern Kentucky	4.3%	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%	6.7%	6.3%
Percentage black	5%	3.6%	3.7%	2.5%	3.3%	4.4%
Percentage out-of-state	16%	18%	23.9%	23.9%	26.8%	27.1%

*Lexington, Louisville, Owensboro, Northern and Central Kentucky

Source: UK Ad Hoc Committee to Review Selective Admissions and UK Admissions Office

Herald-Leader / Molly Swisher

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1990

Groups discuss swap to allow mining in forest

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

Attorneys for Arch Mineral Corp., the University of Kentucky and several environmental groups met with state officials in Frankfort yesterday to discuss a land swap that could allow coal mining in part of Robinson Forest.

The proposed compromise would open a section of the UK-owned forest to mining, but protect a 4,000-acre stream system that has been the site of UK research for 30 years.

The next likely step in the negotiations will be to determine the value of coal reserves in sections of the forest that are not crucial to UK research. The sections UK is interested in exchanging are southwest of the main forest and outside the Clemons Fork watershed.

The UK Board of Trustees could be asked to approve limited core drilling to determine the coal's value at its next meeting April 3, UK attorney Paul Van Booven said yesterday.

Earlier attempts to arrange a swap were unsuccessful. But Arch and UK resumed talks after the UK trustees decided March 6 to fight Arch's application for permission to strip-mine 105 acres that the company has leased on the northwest edge of the forest. The trustees authorized UK to join a petition by three environmental groups to declare the land unsuitable for strip mining.

Arch — a St. Louis-based company owned by Ashland Oil and the Hunt family of Texas — has said up to 375 people could lose their jobs unless permission is granted for mining in the area.

It probably will take about four months to do the testing and determine the coal's value, said Tom FitzGerald of the Kentucky Resources Council, one of the groups that filed the petition to block mining.

"We have every hope a reasonable accord can be worked out between Arch and UK," said FitzGerald, who participated in yesterday's discussions. He said the environmental groups had encouraged such a swap three years ago.

"In order to maintain a positive environment for negotiations," the environmental groups will consider letting Arch delay filing its challenge to the petition without forfeiting the right to challenge it later, FitzGerald said.

The state Cabinet for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection has 10 months to hold a hearing on the environmentalists' petition to declare about 10,500 acres off limits to mining.

UK — which is seeking to declare only 4,000 acres unsuitable for mining — can wait until three days before the hearing to formally intervene, Van Booven said.

Nomination panel for higher-education posts clears House

By JOHN VOSKUHL
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A bill that would set up a special commission to nominate gubernatorial appointees to public universities' governing boards and the state Council on Higher Education came back from the grave yesterday, as House members approved the measure they had defeated the day before.

"This restores my faith in life after death," said Rep. Ernesto Scorsone, D-Lexington, who handled the measure, Senate Bill 86, in the House.

But the lifespan of the resurrected measure, which cleared the House on a slim 45-41 vote, remains in doubt. Its most controversial provision must return to the Senate for concurrence and, if it's approved, the bill is likely to be vetoed by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

"I think the governor would be inclined to veto" the measure as it was passed by the House, said Tom Dorman, Wilkinson's legislative liaison.

House Speaker Don Blandford said the bill got another chance after he spent Thursday night and yesterday morning working to foster support for it. He noted that the governor's staff was working hard against the measure, and he wasn't sure whether enough lawmakers would support the measure to ensure an override of a veto.

But Blandford, D-Philpot, said he would try to build support for an override if it comes to that.

The bill began in the Senate as a measure to increase the terms of public university trustees and regents from four to six years.

Scorsone amended the bill in the House to include the provision that would create the special nominating commission — a measure lifted from a House bill that Scorsone had sponsored. Scorsone's bill was approved in the House but has stalled in the Senate.

Though the provision is viewed as a means of limiting gubernatorial pressure that can be brought to the governance of universities, several members said yesterday that the bill would infringe too greatly on the powers of the governor.

Legislators should "never forget that the governor is also elected by the people of this state," said Rep. Bobby Richardson, D-Glasgow, one of the bill's opponents.

But Rep. Richard Lewis, D-Benton, said the measure would help the state "best manage" its public universities.

He said Murray State University has had far too many regents over the past few years to provide cohesive direction for the school.

And he cited cases at Morehead State University and Kentucky State University in which governors have appointed new regents or trustees in the midst of controversies over presidential searches.

The bill would provide "stability in management" for the universities, he said.

The bill's provision for six-year terms may run afoul of a constitutional provision that limits the terms of state officers to four years, according to two circuit court cases and an attorney general's opinion issued earlier this month.

Scorsone told his colleagues that there has been "no definitive ruling" on the question from the state Supreme Court, largely because Gov. Martha Layne Collins' administration chose not to appeal a circuit court ruling on the constitutionality.

The extension of terms would prevent governors' "cleaning out" boards and filling them with political supporters, Scorsone said.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Friday, March 23, 1990

House nixes bill to extend university-trustee terms

By BRUCE SCHREINER
Associated Press Writer

FRANKFORT — The House defeated a Senate-passed bill Thursday to increase the terms for regents and trustees at Kentucky's public universities. The terms would have been lengthened to six years from the current four.

The defeat of the bill is a victory for Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, who has promised to veto it.

The bill would have established a selection committee to nominate people to the boards. The governor would choose from the list.

Rep. Ernesto Scorsone, D-Lexington, said the bill would remove much of the politics revolving around selections.

"It is unfortunate that the appointment process has not been much more than payback for political favors," he said.

Senate Bill 86 was defeated 28-70.

The House also approved a proposed constitutional amendment to replace the limited prop-

erty-tax exemptions for churches and charitable groups. The proposal would give those groups a complete exemption.

The proposal has been approved by the Senate.

In other action, the House passed a bill to prohibit the use of spotlights to track down wildlife for poaching. It passed 86-3 and will return to the Senate, which will consider an amendment to exempt landowners from the bill.

Critics say the bill is too restrictive and will cause problems for farmers and ranchers who use lights to locate their animals.

People using the spotlights would be subject to fines of \$300 to \$1000.

The House approved another proposed constitutional amendment to allow the General Assembly to regulate a local government's ability to borrow money.

It also would create a system for local governments to enact ad valorem, license and franchise taxes. State lawmakers would have to grant such authority to the local governments.

LÉXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1990

House OKs 6-year terms for trustees

The House reversed itself yesterday and narrowly passed a bill that would establish six-year terms for members of university governing boards.

Senate Bill 86 had been defeated 70-28 Thursday. Rep. Ernesto Scorsone, D-Lexington, said he had not done an adequate job of explaining the bill.

The measure would increase the terms of office for regents and trustees from the current four years. It also would establish a screening panel to recommend nominees for university governing boards to governors. Only someone on the list could be appointed.

Scorsone acknowledged that the constitutionality of six-year terms had been questioned, but said the Supreme Court never had ruled on it.

The primary criticism of the four-year term was that boards were made too political with a constant turnover.

The bill passed 45-41 and now goes back to the Senate for consideration of a change included by the House.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson has promised to veto the bill if it gets to him.

After 2nd look, House approves 6-year terms for university regents

By MARK R. CHELLGREN
Associated Press Writer

FRANKFORT — Rep. Ernesto Scorsone said the bill to establish six-year terms for members of university governing boards just needed a better explanation — what it did and, more important, who favored it.



THE 1990
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Once that was done, the bill that had been defeated by a vote of 70-28 on Thursday was revived and passed 45-41 on Friday.

Scorsone, D-Lexington, said opponents of the bill, especially allies of Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, had done a better job of lobbying than he had for Thursday's vote. By Friday morning, members were made aware that House Democratic leaders supported the measure.

The measure would increase the terms of office for regents and trustees from the current four years to six years. It would also establish a screening panel to rec-

ommend nominees for university governing boards to governors. Only someone on the list could be appointed.

Scorsone acknowledged that the constitutionality of six-year terms has been questioned but said the Supreme Court has never ruled.

The primary attack on the current term of office was that boards are made too political with a constant turnover.

Rep. Richard Lewis, D-Benton, said the Murray State University Board of Regents has had 32 members in the past eight years. "What kind of stability can any institution have with that kind of turnover in upper management?" Lewis said.

"Give our universities a chance to be governed in peace," Lewis added.

But Rep. Bobby Richardson, D-Glasgow, said the measure was an attack on the authority of the governor. "I've been concerned over the past few years with the attempt to erode gubernatorial power," Richardson said.

The bill now goes back to the Senate for consideration of a

change included by the House.

Wilkinson has promised to veto the bill if it gets to him.

The House overwhelmingly passed a bill that makes hands and feet deadly instruments in the law on assaults. The bill arose from an incident several years ago in Jefferson County where a woman was beaten into a coma but the individual's conviction was overturned because the court ruled that body parts were not included in the law.

"If you'll pass this bill, you'll right a wrong," said Rep. Albert Jones, D-Paducah.

The bill passed 81-12.

The House also passed House Bill 667, which would prohibit the Corrections Cabinet from closing any local jail unless there was a threat to health or safety. The Cabinet has closed dozens of jails in recent years because they failed to meet state standards, prompting howls of protests from local officials.

The bill also increases state payments to local jails.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1990

Final week of General Assembly will keep legislators scrambling

Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — Legislative leaders predict that the final week of the General Assembly will be hectic because they have a flurry of bills to pass in addition to the budget and a school reform and tax package.

The last day for the legislature to pass bills is Friday. Legislators return April 12 to consider any vetoes by the governor.

Although the General Assembly has been in session for 53 days, most controversial bills have yet to be resolved. They include tougher drunken-driving laws, laws to clean up property tax collection and laws that would change environmental measures.

"We certainly have a lot of work to do," Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester, said last week.

Here is a quick look at some key bills and their status in the General Assembly:

Education reform and taxes

House Bill 940. The bill, with more than 900 pages, contains new plans for spending, changes in the way schools are governed and how students will be taught. It was passed by the House Wednesday and will be taken up by the Senate Education Committee on Monday.

The measure also contains a plan to raise more than \$1 billion in new tax money over the next two years. This would be done by increasing the corporate tax rate, conforming state tax codes with federal guidelines, eliminating the deduction of federal taxes from state taxes and increasing the state sales tax by a penny to 6 cents on the dollar.

University boards

Senate Bill 86 and HB 136.

Both measures, which have been passed in their respective chambers, would establish six-year terms and set up a screening process for members of governing boards of the state's public universities. They were merged in the House Education Committee into SB 86. It was defeated by the House on Thursday but was reconsidered and approved Friday. It now goes back to the Senate for consideration of House changes.

Tuition not only college expense

By CHANGING TIMES
The Kiplinger Magazine
For AP Newsfeatures

Tuition bills are reason enough for parents to worry, but college students often make a hash of their personal finances, too. The best preventive is to train them to be responsible about money before they go to college. If that opportunity has slipped away, you can still sit down, survey the damage and start anew.

There are many ways for a college student to tap into a regular supply of cash. The use of statewide electronic-transfer systems is common, for instance. Most in-state students at the University of Iowa in Iowa City keep their accounts with banks at home, then withdraw cash via an automated-teller system called Shazam. Tami Trost, a student at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, uses a similar electronic network. Her parents make deposits in her hometown bank in Abington, Pa., but she does the record keeping in Philadelphia.

The University of Michigan has a large out-of-state population, and most of the students choose to open accounts with Ann Arbor banks. This makes checks more readily acceptable at local stores. To maintain fiscal discipline, Jill Foley, a 1989 Ann Arbor graduate from Worthington, Ohio, chose an account that offered free checking with a \$300 minimum balance.

"That kept me from bouncing checks," she says. "And I really hated the idea of paying service charges."

Other students keep both a checking and a savings account

and have a specified amount automatically transferred from savings to checking each month, as a means of pacing their spending. Whatever banking institution your child chooses, make sure it has a branch (or at least an ATM) near campus and that its services are geared toward student finances, advises Changing Times magazine.

It also usually makes sense for your child to have a credit card for emergencies, travel expenses and major purchases. Jill Foley and her sister, Kristin, a Yale junior, both carry a MasterCard cosigned by their parents.

"Of course, we don't always agree on what 'emergency' means," Jill says.

Kristin solves that problem by writing a check to her parents for charges that she should have covered on her own.

If the thought of handing your credit card over to a free-spending 19-year-old is too much to bear, encourage the student to get his own. On about 1,000 campuses last year Citibank used direct-mail solicitation and on-campus sign-ups to attract student accounts. Most of the cards are issued to pre-approved applicants and carry low credit lines of \$500 to \$600.

A Citibank spokesman says the 1.4 million undergraduates who carry Citibank Visas or MasterCard generally maintain good credit ratings. The danger you face as a parent is that if your scholar can't control spending impulses, you may not become aware of it before a substantial revolving-charge balance is on the books.

One compromise to consider is the secured credit card. This is a Visa or MasterCard whose issuer requires a "frozen" deposit as collateral for any charges made on the account.

A secured card may be a good bet for a student who has trouble getting credit elsewhere, but beware the "credit clinics" that charge a ridiculous fee to process

an application. BankCard Holders of America, a nonprofit group, supplies a list of banks across the country that offer secured credit cards directly to consumers. For a copy of the list, send \$3 to BankCard Holders of America, 560 Herndon Parkway, Suite 120, Herndon, VA 22070.

Make your student aware that financial irresponsibility has its consequences, advises Changing Times magazine. If the two of you honestly underestimated the costs that would be confronted, then perhaps you should take pity. But if you have to bail your student out of fiscal mistakes during the first semester, consider making that financial rescue package a loan — or deduct something from his or her second semester allotment.

Maybe high phone bills are keeping your child from calling home. Then consider the AT&T Call Me card, a regular calling card that works only when calling a specific number.

When checks start bouncing, have your child arrange for overdraft protection. Many banks will provide this by charging overdrafts to a credit card account.

Should your scholar be perpetually short of pizza-and-movie money, suggest a part-time job. Think of it this way: If there's time enough to go broke eating pizza and watching movies, there's time to work 10 or 12 hours a week. Finally, require your child to keep strict records of where money is going.

Karen Levin Coburn, associate dean for student development at Washington University in St. Louis, and co-author of "Letting Go: A Parents' Guide to Today's College Experience" (Adler & Adler; \$7.95), cites one father who made his son keep a detailed expense ledger for two months. Coburn recommends you sit down with your child, his or her checkbook, bills and receipts over winter break.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1990

Life after high school

MOST PEOPLE agree that vocational education is essential but worry about its effectiveness. And with good reason. Vocational schools generally don't do their jobs very well, and many employers despair of finding young people who are ready for work.

A bold proposal under study in Jefferson County would transform the way its schools prepare students for life after high school. The harmful dichotomy that splits "academic" and "technical" pursuits would disappear, and all students would have the option of focusing on a selected field of study and taking core courses. Upon graduation, they could expect to have some work-related skills and be well-grounded in academics.

While some students would be ready to jump from high school into career-path jobs, preparing students for specific kinds of work isn't the main goal. A broader goal

is for students to acquire the basic skills they'll need to be successful in a wide range of endeavors.

The plan resembles one envisioned by John Goodlad, author of *A Place Called School*, who believes vocational education is "an essential, not merely an elective, part of general education."

This plan also would do a better job of embracing different learning styles than the current system. Many students find they learn basic skills and understand concepts more readily when they're engaged in active, hands-on learning experiences. Likewise, many at-risk students surely will be motivated to perform once they see connections between what they are learning in school and their future success as wage earners.

This effort can't succeed if it's viewed as the school district's baby. It must become a community effort, supported by parents, teachers and businesses.

Owensboro college seeks minorities

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1990

OWENSBORO, Ky. — Minority students make up only 2 percent of Owensboro Community College's enrollment, but officials say they hope to more than double that figure over the next five years.

Jim Glenn, a business professor, said Thursday that the Minority Affairs Committee hopes the school will have 5 percent minorities by 1995.

Glenn outlined the goals during a meeting of the college's advisory board. The plan will be finalized in the next two weeks. The college already has scheduled two classes — an education class and a business course — at Nebbett Community Center. Glenn said the Nebbett Center offerings may encourage more minority students to enroll in OCC classes.

Senate budget panel restores funds for buildings

House cut money after tax bill dispute

By John Winn Miller
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — The Senate budget committee yesterday restored funding for buildings in Hazard and Northern Kentucky that House leaders cut in apparent retaliation against members who did not support the education reform and tax increase package.

The Appropriations and Revenue Committee also added \$22 million to the budget of the Cabinet for Human Resources and added funding for a variety of buildings at colleges and parks around the state.

It also increased salaries for agriculture extension agents and state police at the unusual Sunday meeting.

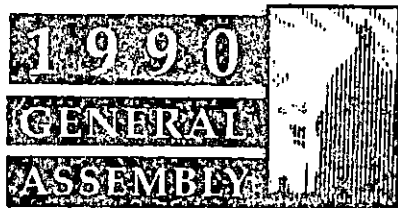
The committee, which also met Saturday, still has to deal with two of the largest areas of the proposed \$8.8 billion two-year budget — transportation and education.

It is expected to act soon because time is running out in this legislative session. The last day to pass a new bill is Wednesday. Thursday and Friday will be used for both chambers to concur with or reject changes made in bills that have been passed by the Senate and the House.

Sen. Benny Ray Bailey, D-Hindman, suggested that funding be restored for two buildings in Hazard, which is in his district. The funding was cut after House Minority Leader William Strong, R-Hazard, failed to support the education reform package and the \$1.1 billion tax increase.

The full House has not approved the state budget, but it is expected largely to go along with the recommendations of its budget committee when it votes today.

The Senate budget committee decided by voice vote to restore money for a \$3 million student center at Hazard Community College and a \$5 million classroom building for Hazard State Vocational-Technical School.



Bailey said he did not know how the Senate and House would resolve the differences.

Northern Kentucky wasn't quite so lucky. It only got some of its buildings back.

The committee recommended financing a \$9.1 million library at Northern Kentucky University. But no action was taken on a \$19 million convocation center cut by the House.

The other major addition also came at the suggestion of Bailey — \$9 million in the first year of the budget and \$13.7 million in the second year for Human Resources.

The bulk of the money would go into the state's program for the severely emotionally disturbed. Also getting more money would be the substance abuse program, rate increases for personal care homes, and long-term care bed expansion.

Other recommendations included:

- Increase beginning salaries for agriculture extension agents from \$16,500 to \$20,000 and increase all other grades proportion-

ately, which would cost \$3.3 million over two years.

- Give all sworn state police personnel a \$2,500 salary increase, which would cost \$6.5 million over two years. The House had called for a smaller increase and divided it differently among troopers and officers.

- Authorize \$950,000 for a new state police post at Henderson.

- Approve \$3.8 million in bonds to expand and upgrade the animal diagnostic laboratory at the University of Kentucky.

- Add \$450,000 for a motor pool building at Kentucky State University.

- Approve a \$9.9 million bond for a building at Bell County State Vocational-Technical School, run jointly by Bell County and Southeast Community College.

- Approve \$1.8 million for an academic building at Lexington Community College.

- Authorize \$4.1 million for land acquisition by the University of Louisville.

- Approve \$7.5 million over two years for a lodge at Dale Hollow State park and infrastructure improvements at Green River State Park.

- Add \$4.5 million for a lodge at Carr Fork in Knott County.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

Senate panel adds money for colleges, health care, parks

By TOM LOFTUS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The Senate budget committee boosted funding for health and human services programs yesterday, and it also added money for a growing list of university and park facilities.

The committee came up with about \$9 million to fund the omnibus health-care bill, sponsored by Sen. Benny Ray Bailey, D-Hindman. Most of this money would be used for new health buildings, increased Medicaid reimbursement of doctors who move to underserved areas, and for case managers for long-term care of the elderly.

Besides funding Bailey's bill, the committee added to the budget \$11 million for a plan to improve care for severely emotionally disturbed children, \$4 million to increase rates paid to personal-care homes, \$2.75 million to establish 675 long-term-care beds, and \$5 million for drug and alcohol treatment.

The committee held unusual Saturday and Sunday meetings to get a head start on the main budget measure, House Bill 799, which the House is expected to pass today. The Senate committee is expected to meet tonight to consider the education and transportation parts of the budget and then send the bill to the Senate floor.

If history is any indication, differences between the House and Senate versions of the budget will be resolved by a conference committee comprised of members of each chamber late this week.

The most significant other action yesterday was the funding of many new buildings. Some had been cut

by the House committee in retaliation against House members who voted against the education-reform and tax bill.

The Senate committee added more to the budget than it cut, with the extra money presumably coming from balances in the House committee budget of \$150 million at the end of the 1990-91 fiscal year and \$100 million at the end of 1991-92.

One new appropriation authorized yesterday will pay for raises of \$2,500 — above the 5 percent raises for all state employees — for all sworn officers of the Kentucky State Police. That move will cost about \$3.5 million.

Here is a look at the changes made yesterday:

UNIVERSITIES

The University of Louisville got \$4.1 million to pay half the cost of land acquisition at its Belknap Campus.

About \$4.2 million in bonds was included to expand and operate the animal diagnostic laboratory at the University of Kentucky.

Salaries for agriculture extension agents, under the UK and Kentucky State University budgets, were increased at a cost of \$2.6 million over the biennium. UK also got \$829,000 to study ground-water quality.

Money for debt service for a \$9.1 million expansion of Northern Kentucky University's library, which had been cut by the House committee, was restored. And NKU got \$425,000 for land acquisition.

KSU got \$500,000 for a fish-farming program and \$112,000 to repair the roofs of two buildings.

Morehead State University got \$306,800 for an education program

for inmates at the Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex.

Western Kentucky University got \$475,000 for bonds to pay for renovating Page Hall.

The committee approved bonds for a \$4.8 million building at Lexington Community College.

Buildings costing \$9.9 million in bond revenue were authorized for a Bell County campus of Southeast Community College.

And bonds were approved for a \$3 million building at Hazard Community College, a project cut from the House budget.

PARKS

Bonds were approved to build a \$6.5 million lodge at Dale Hollow Lake in Cumberland County, as were \$1 million in bonds for improvements at Green River State Park in Taylor County.

Approval was given for bonds to build a \$4.5 million lodge at Car Fork Lake, near the border of Knott, Letcher and Perry counties.

The committee approved \$150,000 to help develop a Trail of Tears Park in Christian County.

And the Kentucky Horse Park got \$200,000 for mowing equipment.

OTHER CHANGES

The committee authorized \$5 million for a building at Hazard vocational school. Money for it had been cut by the House committee.

A new state police post in Henderson was added at a cost of \$950,000.

The Senate committee restored a House committee cut of \$209,000 for more inspectors and operating funds for the mine-ventilation program in the Department of Mines and Minerals.

About \$6 million was cut from the House committee's budget for public financing of gubernatorial campaigns. A bill instituting public financing of campaigns died Friday.

The committee also approved hiring five new administrative law judges for the workers' compensation program, but only if those judges are confirmed by the Senate before the end of the 1990 session.

Military diplomat ready to lead charge for Murray

By FRAN ELLERS
Staff Writer

NEWPORT, R.I. — The question was almost perfunctory.

Navy officer Ronald Kurth had been anointed by the Nixon White House in 1973 as assistant to the national security adviser — if he wanted the job.

If? It was the kind of job careers are made of, a catapult into the community of national decision makers. The pilot-turned-Pentagon-staffer had protested vigorously when the Navy pulled him from the cockpit.

Certainly, this was compensation.

But it also complicated things at home. Kurth's wife, Charlene, was recovering from a rare, near-fatal illness. The White House job would work him day and night. As Charlene told Ron, she wasn't sure she was strong enough to lead four children through adolescence alone.

She asked him not to take it. He didn't.

"I opted for my family; it's that simple," he said recently.

Kurth, president of the Naval War College in Newport, R.I., and president-to-be at Murray State University, is proud of that decision today, but it was gut-wrenching at the time. Quite possibly, he had relegated himself to the life of a mid-level military bureaucrat.

It didn't turn out that way: Kurth won other plum assignments, and prominent Republicans in Rhode Island recently lobbied President Bush to name him ambassador to the Soviet Union.

But if Kurth indeed lost his best chance to be a leading player in the world of war and politics, he also proved to himself that it isn't the only world that matters. He's about to give it up completely to become president of Murray State.

According to Kurth's friend Vincent Davis, director of the Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce at the University

of Kentucky, the choice is not so surprising — his professional rudder has been an intellect that makes him "relentlessly curious."

But Kurth, 58, is also grounded in the Midwest, the streetwise son of a carpenter-builder in Madison, Wis. His career, like most, has progressed because of achievement and chance, and the decision to come to Murray was no different.

Facing retirement, the rear admiral was offered a third star and a new assignment — which didn't appeal to him. The ambassadorship was a long shot. And friends who had watched him relish the War College presidency urged him to seek similar jobs in civilian life.

The more he mulled it over, the more it seemed right. "Being a college president is a stronger interest," he said.

When the board of regents announced Kurth as its choice last month, observers in Kentucky were surprised, intrigued and curious:

Was this Harvard-educated expert on the Soviet Union really that successful in the military? If so, why is he coming to Murray? And when he gets there, what kind of university president will he make?

Kurth shed light on those questions during an interview at the War College in Newport, as did residents of the ocean-front town where some of the nation's oldest and wealthiest families — Astors, Vanderbilts, Browns — have dwelled in imposing estates.

The Kurths are a hit in Newport, whose residents have tried to persuade them to stay through retirement.

"We can't tell you how we envy the people of Murray," said Eileen Slocum, grande dame of Newport

society and co-chairman of the state Republican Party.

Kurth has made fund raising a priority to attract top faculty. Besides circulating in the community, he and his wife entertain regularly at home. Their manner is almost Southern — hospitable and familiar, said Hugh Auchincloss Jr. of the War College's fund-raising foundation. "When you have dinner at his house, he'll bring out the petty officer that's his cook and introduce him."

Compare that milieu with Millington, Tenn., near Memphis, where Kurth was commander of the Naval Air Station from 1977 to 1979, something on the order of being a small-town mayor. Commanders come and go, but Kurth made an impression, recreation manager Joe Dugger said.

"He knows the big words — you know what I mean — but he also knows how to relate to people like me," Dugger said. Kurth made admiral after leaving Millington and was invited back to speak to the Rotary Club. "There are a few," Dugger said, "that you want to keep as lifelong friends."

The same personal skill apparently served Kurth as naval attache to the Soviet Union in the 1970s and then as defense attache from 1985 to 1987 — posts in which he gathered information on the Soviet military.

Capt. Jim Barber, head of the Naval Institute, worked for Kurth in Washington. He said the Soviets clearly respected Kurth — "you could just tell in the way they acted." Kurth said that, when left Moscow the last time, the Soviets told him he had more military contacts than any of his predecessors.

But while Kurth is diplomatic, his career has also encompassed causes and controversy.

Most recently, he has led a charge to make the War College the first of its kind to offer master's degrees, and he is still negotiating with the accreditation association and Congress. It's not necessarily a popular cause, even for the best of the service colleges — the military has long debated the importance of education vs. practical training.

In Moscow, controversy dogged the embassy during Kurth's second tour. In the fall of 1986, the Americans and Soviets were taking turns ejecting suspected spies. Overnight, the Moscow embassy lost 260 Soviet support staff, and American officials and their spouses spent the coldest winter in 50 years shoveling snow and cleaning toilets.

That same winter the Marine sex scandal broke, and embassy guards were charged with giving secrets to Soviet women. The defense attache who followed Kurth, Brig. Gen. Ervin Rokke of the Air Force, said Kurth had no direct or indirect responsibility for the Marines — they worked for the State Department.

Nevertheless, those associated with the embassy at the time may have suffered some political fallout. Kurth received a special distinguished-service medal for his tour and was assigned to the War College, culminating an unconventional naval career of academic study and diplomatic assignments. It hadn't been the Navy's fast track, and Kurth had been a reluctant recruit.

From the cockpit, where his specialty was flying into the eyes of hurricanes, the 1954 Naval Academy graduate had been dispatched to teach Russian, then to graduate

school in 1961. The way he tells it, the Navy didn't ask him whether he wanted to go, just where. He facetiously suggested Harvard — and got in. After he got a master's degree in public administration in 1962, he found out he had a shot at the doctoral program in political science and took it.

Following other tours, Kurth finished his dissertation in 1970 and went to the Pentagon, where he was named to the negotiating team that handled the 1971 Incidents at Sea Agreement, designed to keep peace between U.S. and Soviet ships.

The White House job he was offered in 1973 went to Robert McFarlane, later national security adviser and a casualty of the Iran-contra scandal. Kurth went to Moscow in 1975, then to the air station near Memphis, and back to the Pentagon in 1980.

He was again considered for the White House post in the early Reagan years but wasn't found ideologically suitable, he said. It went to John Poindexter.

Although Kurth hadn't intended to take the career track he did, it "took" from the time he began teaching Russian. Today the Kurths' four grown children have degrees from Notre Dame, Oxford, Princeton and Cornell, and daughter Audrey is a university professor.

In Newport, Kurth administers, teaches, writes — and defends the naval college's educational mission. Teachers feel they have an advocate. "You've got a good man for your job," said Howard Levie, professor emeritus of law.

But Kurth does not have experience at the kind of university he'll be heading in Western Kentucky.

Davis, of UK, cautions that the

transition may take some time. Besides having to overcome skepticism on the faculty, military officers moving into academia "invariably think that they have a better understanding of the rhythms, folkways and standards prevailing on a campus than is actually the case," Davis said. They have adapted, however, heading universities like DePaul and Pittsburgh, he said.

Kurth, who's made a career of adaptability, said he has no illusions. "What really makes a university tick is an informal nexus of intertwined personalities and allocations of influence and power," he said. "I'm coming out there as a student president for quite a while."

Those who know Kurth say he's a paradox — he's "military" but he's not. Employees consider him a strong-minded, reasonable boss who's willing to listen to — and act on — a good argument. He has little time for poor ones, they said.

He's also described as modest, moderate and genuinely interested in people and things — an avid photographer whose scenes of Soviet life reflect its pathos. And then there's his wife. A vivacious hostess who's more naturally gregarious than her husband, Charlene Kurth has been an integral part of his success, his colleagues say.

Kurth said that he considers the Murray presidency, which he'll assume in late July, a step up in his long career, and that his intent is to provide the leadership an involved, ambitious community seeks.

Ultimately, Murray can establish itself as the best undergraduate school in the state, he said. "I think the faculty has the strength to achieve that. For any great university, that's the first real goal."

Mining coal is Breathitt's lifeblood

By Ann Raleigh

At some point, everything changes — the rivers, the streams, the oceans, the forests, the weather, the people, the seasons and, yes, even the jet stream — sometimes for the good, sometimes not so good. And in most cases, we can do little about it.

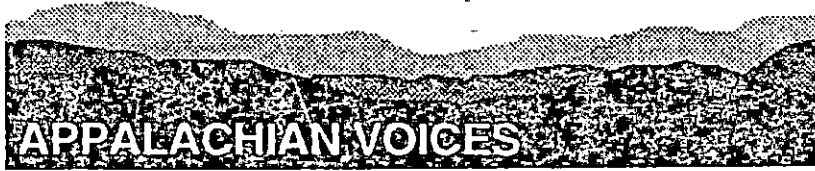
I suggest that it is time that the University of Kentucky takes a different approach to Robinson Forest. I think that E.O. Robinson, who gave the forest to the university for the people of this area, would have much rather the people in Breathitt and surrounding counties be a self-sufficient society, rather than a welfare state.

And believe me, that is what will happen here if Arch on the North Fork moves out.

Even though the university has conducted extensive research through the years, what great thing has it accomplished? I think that the number of people who have benefited from this research has been limited.

Is there any great significance in gathering data as to how much water falls into the Millseat watershed? It will fall regardless of whether we measure it. (Most old timers in Eastern Kentucky will tell you that if we get a certain amount of rainfall upstream, it will flood downstream).

Water quality is another thing. We need good water, but water that



The author

Ann Raleigh lives in Breathitt County.

Appalachian Voices is a weekly feature about life in Eastern Kentucky. Readers

interested in contributing to this feature should write to David Holwerk, editorial page editor, the Lexington Herald-Leader, 100 Midland Avenue, Lexington, Ky. 40508.

can be controlled. That has been proved.

How is all this significant data relevant to people who need jobs — who want a better quality of life? I don't believe that a coal company should go into an area and ravage it. But Breathitt County now has an airport because of a good mine plan. So does Hazard.

And there is some beautiful flat land on top of these hills that would not be in existence if it were not for a good mining plan. This area would make a beautiful golf course and country club.

As to what will we do in three years, do those who oppose this mine plan know what they will be doing three years from now? We can all make plans; but the future is never guaranteed. Who knows? Maybe in three years, we might find something else in these hills

that will sustain us for another three years or so.

There is precious little industry in this area. We have no Bluegrass farms, no race tracks, no IBMs, no Toyota plants. But for the most part, we are all hard-working people — trying to contribute to society in such a way as to make better citizens of us all, and better schools — something of which we can all be proud.

In reading the articles that have

appeared in the media against Arch Mineral Co. mining its own land along the ridge line of the Robinson Forest, I don't think that the majority of the people are against this. It appears to be a relative few who must have a "cause."

The people at UK, I think, are truly honest and sincere in believing that this area should be kept as is. But when you weigh the research element against the fact that the economy will be drastically devastated, I hope they might come to believe that this is, indeed, a time for change.

As to those who just want to get out and enjoy the quiet and peacefulness of a forest, there is an area even closer to the Bluegrass where they can hike, climb, wade in the streams and camp. This is the Red River Gorge area. (I don't think such is allowed in Robinson Forest.)

I hope the people at UK will rethink their position and join with Arch Mineral and the people of this area in making it a better place for all concerned.

Authorities still seeking answers in shooting deaths of dean, wife

By KENNETH A. HART
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Authorities are still searching for answers in what they believe was the suicide-murder Monday of a Morehead State University administrator and his wife.

Autopsies performed Tuesday in Frankfort neither proved nor disproved the theory that Dr. Larry W. Jones shot his wife in the head with a .38 caliber pistol, then turned the gun on himself, Rowan County Coroner Jim Barker said Thursday.

Jones, 49, dean of Morehead's College of Professional Studies, and his wife, Dr. Ellen B. Barker, 46, an assistant psychology professor at Bloomsburg University in Bloomsburg, Pa., were found dead at Jones' MSU-owned home about half a mile from campus.

The bodies were discovered by Morehead State President C. Nelson Grote and other officials after Grote received a photocopy of a suicide note from Jones in Monday's mail.

Officials still don't know the motive behind the killings. But Stephen S. Taylor, Jones' immediate superior, said Thursday that Jones had been troubled over his long-distance marriage.

"Being several hundred miles apart is going to put a certain amount of strain on a relationship," said Taylor, Morehead's vice president for academic affairs. "I think there was some concern there."

Ellen Barker continued working at Bloomsburg after Jones came to Morehead in 1986. She had been living in Morehead with her husband while on sabbatical.

Barker, the coroner, said preliminary autopsy reports yielded little

new insight into the couple's deaths. However, medical examiners did find that Ellen Barker was shot twice in the head, not once as originally reported.

The second gunshot wound wasn't discovered earlier, the coroner said, because investigators at the scene — attempting to preserve as much evidence as possible — left the bodies and the weapon allegedly used in the shootings intact.

The autopsy also revealed that the shots that killed Ellen Barker entered her skull at a downward angle, while the round that killed Jones was fired from a lateral angle.

The coroner said the bullet angles were consistent with murder-suicide. He said Jones "was either in a standing position or on his knees" when he shot his wife.

Additional clues may be provided by toxicology reports that are still pending and ballistics tests being performed at the Kentucky State Police Crime Lab in Frankfort.

Investigators have learned that Jones left his home Monday morning before the shootings and made trips to the Morehead post office and to a local firearms dealer.

The coroner said a clerk at Barker's Guns and Knives, 106 W. Main St., remembered selling Jones a .38 caliber revolver. It is believed to be the weapon used in the shootings.

A postal clerk told police that Jones came in and filled out a change of address card, then mailed four certified letters.

The letters may have been copies of Jones' suicide note mailed to relatives, Barker said. Jones was at the post office between 10:15 and 10:30 a.m., meaning the shootings probably occurred about 11 a.m.

Although autopsy results were inconclusive, Barker said he still believes the deaths were murder-suicide because of the careful manner in which Jones apparently planned them.

Jones left several notes at his residence, including one requesting the couple be buried without a funeral and another asking that a

briefcase containing some of Jones' personal belongings be opened by family members.

Authorities have also learned that Jones placed a telephone call on the eve of the shootings to cancel a newspaper subscription.

"Everything was mapped out and planned in a very meticulous manner," the coroner said.

There were no signs of a struggle and nothing was found to be missing from the house at 524 McClure Circle, Barker said.

Shock waves from the incident were still being felt Thursday at Morehead State and at Bloomsburg, a four-year, 7,200-student university where Jones served as provost and vice president for academic affairs before moving to Kentucky in 1986.

"The Bloomsburg University community is shocked and deeply saddened by the tragic circumstances surrounding the deaths of Ellen Barker and Larry Jones," Bloomsburg President Harry Ausprich said in a prepared statement.

"Their contributions to the life of the university, its faculty, staff and students were significant and we share in the grief of their family and friends."

Robert Parrish, vice president for administration at Bloomsburg, described Jones as "an able, intelligent administrator" and a private, thoughtful person.

Parrish, who worked with Jones for three years, said he had no clues as to what would have prompted such action by his former colleague.

At Morehead State, it was business as usual Thursday, but traces of shock and sadness over the shootings lingered.

"Returning to a normal routine after such a tragedy is not an easy task," school spokeswoman Judith Yancy said. "But, while still saddened by the event, overall, the university community is doing its best to move ahead."

"It's still difficult for me to believe he's gone," Taylor said. "I'm still getting things in here with his signature on them."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1990

Motive sought in Morehead deaths

MOREHEAD — Authorities still are searching for answers in the apparent murder-suicide of a Morehead State University administrator and his wife.

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Jones, 49, dean of Morehead's College of Professional Studies, and his wife, Ellen B. Barker, 46, an assistant psychology professor at Bloomsburg University in Bloomsburg, Pa., were found dead at Jones' school-owned home Monday night.

Officials said they didn't have a motive for the killings. But Jones' superior, Stephen S. Taylor, said Jones had been troubled over his "long-distance marriage."

The coroner said the bullet angles discovered during the autopsy were consistent with murder-suicide. Investigators have learned that Jones bought the gun the morning of the deaths.

He also left several suicide notes at his residence and mailed others before buying the gun. Jones canceled his newspaper subscription the night before the shootings.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1990

Morehead deaths remain unsolved

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MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1990

Panel's plan compromises on extra funds for schools

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
and PATRICK HOWINGTON
Staff Writers

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Seeking to make Kentucky's school-reform plan both affordable and politically viable, the Senate Education Committee yesterday came up with a compromise plan for guaranteeing all school districts more state funding.

In a generally low-key session that contrasted starkly with last week's acrimonious debate over the school-reform plan in the House, the Senate committee also removed a guaranteed pay raise for teachers. Members reasoned that a raise should be dealt with in the state budget.

In addition, the committee restored several recommendations of the Task Force on Education Reform.

The committee also reinstated a ban on participation by school employees in school-board campaigns and moved up the timetable for an appointed state commissioner of education to replace the elected Superintendent of Public Instruction. It affirmed powers of principals and school boards in the new school-governance process, which calls for most school management decisions to be made by school-based panels.

The guaranteed minimum increase in state funding for school districts has proved a sticking point in enabling House Bill 940 — which combines school reforms and the tax measures to finance them — to win the unqualified support of legislators from Jefferson County and other urban areas. Urban legislators had complained that the relatively wealthy school districts they represent might actually suffer a loss of quality without some such guarantee.

The Senate Education Committee's solution would provide every school district at least an 8 percent increase in state money next fiscal year and at least a 5 percent increase the year after that. The House plan it replaces would guarantee all districts 8 percent minimum increases in each of the next four budget years.

At first blush, the Senate panel's formula — proposed by Senate Majority Leader Joe Wright — seemed to satisfy the legislative factions vital to the bill's ultimate passage in both houses. Whether it actually will

do so should become apparent this week, since the bill is slated for passage in the Senate, then for a quick return to the House for concurrence.

On the one hand, the Senate panel's plan seemed to satisfy urban legislators that their districts would get their fair share of school reform's spoils. On the other, fiscal conservatives seemed satisfied that the guarantee wouldn't siphon too much money from other initiatives or upset the effort to equalize school funding statewide.

Rep. Mike Ward, D-Louisville, who had originally called for guaranteed 10 percent annual increases in state funding, said yesterday he was "delighted" with the call for an 8 percent-5 percent sequence. Discussions over the weekend had led him to expect that a guarantee of only 5 percent in each of two years might be in the offing, he said.

Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville, challenged efforts to cut into the 8 percent annual guarantees. Jefferson County school programs have attained national recognition, he said, and the state shouldn't "punitively push them backwards."

James M. Lay, Jefferson County schools' fiscal-services director, said in an interview that the Senate committee's plan would indeed push the school system backward. "We know that that's not going to be enough for this district" if the legislature requires at least a 5 percent salary increase for teachers, Lay said.

The ban on school-employee participation in school board elections was one of several instances in which the Senate committee restored proposals of the Task Force on Education Reform, which spent nine months developing the school-reform package.

In a departure from the original bill, the committee voted to give the commissioner of education full powers next January. The original plan was to employ the commissioner next January but wait six months before transferring full powers from the superintendent.

Left unchanged by the Senate panel was one of the most controversial revisions made by the House in the reform bill. In an effort to weed out politics and nepotism from school affairs, the task force sought to require school board candidates to run at-large, but the House endorsed the current system of sub-district elections, and the Senate panel left that change intact.

Senators said the many conflicts between the House and Senate versions of the reform bill virtually guarantee that the bill's final version will be written by a conference committee. That panel will likely comprise some of the same legislators who headed the task force.

In a move to avoid restricting the scope of academic reforms, the committee killed a provision that would have made measurement of

mainstream academic skills the chief way to gauge whether schools are successful, and thus eligible for rewards such as teacher bonuses.

The Task Force on Education Reform called for using a broad range of measures to judge a school's performance, including dropout and attendance rates as well as graduates' attributes. But when the bill reached the House Education Committee, members added a provision that measurements of students' skills in communication, math, science and other academic disciplines make up at least 80 percent of the formula for determining a school's level of success.

Yesterday the Senate committee initially endorsed that idea, voting against Karem's move to delete the provision — but after a lunch recess, members killed it.

Karem said he used the break to explain to members that the 80 percent standard would have scuttled reformers' intention to end the current reliance on standardized-test scores to judge schools.

The bill's section on site-based management, a way of letting schools govern themselves, was given minor adjustment. In general, the committee's changes made the provision more flexible and clarified the respective powers of school boards, principals and local school councils.

The bill calls for those councils, which would have broad power over school operations, to consist of three teachers, two parents and a principal or administrator — a setup critics said was too rigid.

Yesterday the Senate committee approved an amendment to let schools propose their own model for a governing council. It first would have to be approved by two-thirds of a school's faculty, then by state education officials.

The change should be attractive to districts that already practice forms of site-based management — such as Jefferson County, where 48 schools take part in a "participatory management" experiment that has drawn national attention. Each school proposes its own operating structure.

Another amendment specifies that a council's decisions about curriculum won't stray outside the local school board's policy.

The committee also made the principal the chairman of each school's council, thus easing concerns that the bill too greatly diminished principals' power. That amendment also said the principal is the school's "primary administrator and instructional leader."

Other amendments made school council decisions subject to an appeals process, and said parent members of councils will be elected by the school's parent-teacher organization or the equivalent.

House passes state budget by 96-3 vote

By TOM LOFTUS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The House quickly approved the state budget yesterday by a 96-3 vote after making only one change in the version approved by the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee last week.

That change restores funding of a \$9.1 million library expansion at Northern Kentucky University.

Rep. Joe Clarke, chairman of the committee, said: "I think this is basically a sound budget. ... For the first time in 10 years we have a budget that balances revenues with appropriations."

The main budget measure, House Bill 799, is a blueprint for spending \$8.8 billion from the General Fund, \$2 billion from the Road Fund and about \$9 billion from the federal government and other sources between July 1, 1990, and June 30, 1992.

Clarke noted that the bill anticipates more than \$1.1 billion in new money from HB 940, the education-reform and tax bill. He offered a brief history

lesson to the many representatives who have asked him why the tax increase had to be so large, raising more revenue than needed for just education reform.

Clarke said that during the 1970s a healthy national economy and booming revenue from the coal severance tax allowed the legislature to cut taxes. He mentioned sales-tax exemptions on food, prescription medicine and home utility bills and the cap on property-tax revenue growth.

But the 1980s brought recession. "Unlike many, many states, we did not raise taxes; we cut budgets," Clarke said.

Those budget cuts deferred needs in many areas other than education, and those needs must be met in the 1990-92 budget, Clarke said.

Clarke said his only concern is that the budget creates too much debt.

Clarke said his only concern with the budget is that it burdens the state with too much debt.

Clarke and some other legislators had complained that about \$850 million in bonds for roads and buildings in Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's original budget would consume too much money over 20 years as the bonds are paid off.

But instead of cutting that total, the House budget adds about \$150 million in bonds for approximately 40 additional construction projects.

Many of those projects were added to reward members for supporting the tax and education bill.

A few projects were cut from the budget to punish opponents of the bill. The NKU library expansion was one of three Northern Kentucky projects cut because only two of eight representatives from the area voted for the tax and education bill.

Both of the lawmakers favoring the bill spoke yesterday for restoring the NKU project.

Rep. Jim Callahan, D-Southgate, said the expansion is "vitally important for the future accreditation of Northern Kentucky University."

Rep. Martin Sheehan, D-Covington, urged his colleagues "not to punish the people of my area for the actions of some of the area's legislators." The amendment to fund the library expansion was approved by voice vote.

Rep. Jon Ackerson, R-Jefferson-town, asked Clarke if the tax increase would provide enough money to fund the growing costs of the education plan in the 1992-94 biennium.

Clarke told Ackerson, "I share your concern." But he said the House added \$50 million to a reserve fund to mitigate revenue problems in the following biennium.

The representatives who voted against the budget also voted against the tax and education bill last week: Rep. Carl Nett, D-Louisville; Rep. Jim Yates, D-Shively; and Rep. Willard "Woody" Allen, R-Morgantown.

Rep. Rex Smith, D-Paducah, did not vote.

Nett said he opposed the budget "because it spends too much on pork-barrel projects and doesn't set enough aside for the education reforms."

Allen said: "I couldn't justify voting against the tax and for the budget. I opposed the tax bill because it was not a tax reform but just a big increase."

Also yesterday the House approved the judicial-branch budget (HB 306) by a 94-0 vote, and the legislature's budget (HB 307) by a 97-0 vote.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1990

UK's tighter admissions policy improved programs, panel says

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A University of Kentucky committee says that the selective admissions policy has improved undergraduate programs but that the school still needs to tighten requirements for incoming freshmen.

A UK Senate panel recently drafted 10 recommendations after reviewing changes since 1984, when the university quit accepting every Kentucky high school student who applied.

The suggestions will go to the full Senate for consideration. Other improvements already are in the works, said Admissions Director Joe Fink.

Fink said UK is becoming more sophisticated in the inexact science of competitive admissions.

The school is working harder to recruit top students, he said. Academic scholarships have increased from about \$70,000 four years ago to more than \$1 million now, Fink said.

For the first time, there will be an Aug. 1 deadline for applications for fall admission, unlike past years when students could enroll after the start of a semester.

A plan adopted last year aims to bring an entering freshman class with a composite score of 23 or more on the American College Test within five years and 24 or more within a decade.

For comparison, the plan's scores refer to the original ACT scale, which was revised last year after new national norms were established. On the new 36-point scale, a score of 18 is equal to 15 on the original scale.

UK's last two freshman classes scored 22.5, compared with 19.7 in 1983, the last year of open admissions.

But are the improvements coming fast enough?

"Frankly, I think you're looking at too small a time frame to make that judgment," said Robert Hemenway, chancellor of UK's Lexington campus.

"The thing we can point to with some pride is that the entering freshman class for the last three or four years has been at least equal to or better than the previous one. So we feel like we're moving in the right direction. We need to make sure we continue to move in that direction."

Fink said the rate of improvement was bound to decrease because there are fewer students to choose from as UK moves farther from average scores.

Under present standards, UK screens students on the basis of high school grades and scores on standardized college-entrance exams.

Freshman enrollment dipped by 380 students, while improvements were recorded in several key areas, according to the recently admitted

study. Grades and graduation rates improved. The percentage of dropouts declined as freshmen arrived better prepared.

Freshman enrollment is back to pre-1984 levels. And even though the 1984 entering class started with fewer students, a larger number of them were still there as juniors two years later.

The committee, a nine-member panel of mostly faculty members, concluded that the selective admissions policy had been positive for UK but that substantial problems remain.

"Most of the improvements occurred in the first year of selective admissions. Subsequent progress has been slow," the panel said.

The committee's report will be considered by the Senate. It includes recommendations that could take effect for students entering in fall 1991, including:

- Requiring a minimum ACT score of 15 to be admitted as a freshman, except in certain special circumstances.

- Stricter enforcement of UK's pre-college course requirements, which already are tougher than those adopted for the state's other public universities.

- Charging a \$100 tuition deposit to help UK get an earlier estimate of how many freshmen will enroll.

- Giving more scholarships to outstanding high school seniors.

Lesson in coping: Handicapped Awareness Day

By GREG LEAMING
Special to The Independent

ASHLAND — A group at Ashland Community College will try to give the public a firsthand look Wednesday at living with physical handicaps.

The school's fourth-annual Handicapped Awareness Day will be conducted from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the student lounge.

At least 24 area companies or agencies will set up information tables to advertise services offered to handicapped people. Entertainment will be provided by area musicians, with a "handicapped simulation experience" as the main event.

Marie Brake of the school's office of Handicapped Student Services is coordinating the program.

"Our purpose is two-fold," Brake said. "We want to get all of these agencies together so people can meet their personnel. Our second and original purpose is to help people become aware of the barriers handicapped people encounter. It's also an opportunity for some of these agencies to market their services."

Entertainment will range from piano music and poetry reading to Summit Junior High School's "Sign of the Times" group, singing and using sign language.

Ray Seaver, an Ashland pianist, will play throughout the day. Student Deena Dawson will tell stories and read poetry, both orally and with sign language.

The simulation experience will let people experience ordeals of

day-to-day life the way a handicapped person might. Volunteers will spend time in a wheelchair or be blindfolded and get around with a cane.

Brake said Jerry Lambert, a former member of the University of Kentucky's wheelchair basketball team, will assist volunteers with wheelchair rides.

Among the organizations and agencies participating in the event are the Paramount Arts Center, King's Daughters' Medical Center, the Boy Scouts of America, GTE South, the Kentucky Bureau of Social Services and the Department for Manpower Services, the March of Dimes, Pathways Inc., the Ashland YWCA and YMCA, the Ashland State Vocational-Technical School, the Department for the

Blind, Community Hospice and Our Lady of Bellefonte Hospital.

Also the United Cerebral Palsy School of Eastern Kentucky, the Geiger Easter Seal Speech & Hearing Center, the state Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Huntington Center for Independent Living, United Way, the River Cities Cultural Council, the Ashland chapter of the National Federation of the Blind, and the Special Olympics.

In addition to the Awareness Day, Brake said her organization has been working with the ACC chapter of Phi Beta Lambda, a national business organization, in conducting a survey that measures accessibility to area businesses. Handicapped students will spend more than a year evaluating area

restaurants, malls and other establishments. The end result will be a directory provided to handicapped people.

"This is not a threat at all. It's strictly for information," Brake said. "If they want to go out for dinner, they'll have a better idea of where to go. Before students evaluate a business, they'll get permission. This is a major civic project."

Student Melissa Hayes said the directory will be helpful for the handicapped, especially those who don't know what's available.

"They'll come out and find there are things they can learn from it," she said.

Others involved with the directory, which is scheduled to be completed in April 1991 are Tim Beason, the group's chairman, Dustin Rose, Tracy Elkins, Jim Heald, Sherry Major and Laura Tomlin.

Beason said all of them would take part in some way in Wednesday's event.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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WHAT FOLLOWS IS A COLLECTION OF THE CLIPPINGS OF ARTICLES OF INTEREST TO MSU WHICH

WERE PUBLISHED DURING THE PERIOD OF OUR SPRING BREAK (March 10-19, 1990).

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1990.

'Something is obviously wrong' because endowed chair vacant

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — After almost three years and three searches, an endowed chair at the University of Louisville remains vacant and "something is obviously wrong," a consultant told the Council on Higher Education yesterday.

U of L's endowed chair in computer science and engineering was part of a \$1 million plan in 1987 to create five centers of excellence and four endowed chairs in Kentucky's public universities. The legislature appropriated the money at Gov. Martha Layne Collins' urging.

Most of the centers and endowed chairs that were created in 1987 are working well, consultant Gordon K. Davies told the council yesterday. Davies, director of the Virginia State Council of Higher Education since 1977, visited the centers in January.

But U of L's Speed Scientific School has been unable to hire an

'The odds of filling the chair with a truly eminent scholar probably have diminished as the record of unsuccessful searches grows longer.'

— Gordon K. Davies
consultant

eminent scholar in computer science and engineering.

Davies said there were a number of reasons, including the extremely competitive market and the lack of a strong computer science or electrical engineering orientation in Louisville's industrial base.

A fourth search is under way, but "the odds of filling the chair with a truly eminent scholar probably have diminished as the record of unsuccessful searches grows longer," Davies said.

U of L President Donald Swain

said he was not worried about finding the right person. "We're shooting high, and it's taking time," he said.

Swain said the \$500,000 endowment from the state and the \$500,000 matching contribution by Louisville industries were being plowed back into the endowment.

Davies said it might be appropriate for U of L to return the interest it has earned on the \$500,000 from the state since 1987 or for the state to withdraw authorization and funds for the chair.

Davies also cited failures by Kentucky State University to make the best possible use of its eminent scholar in humanities, Stephen H. Gale. KSU should give Gale more support, breathing room and some money, Davies said.

KSU interim President Mary Smith said KSU disagreed with a number of the consultant's findings.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1990

Political insulation for universities

Imagine asking a president to give up the power to appoint one of his supporters as ambassador to Bermuda. That gives you some idea of why Gov. Wallace Wilkinson opposes Senate Bill 86.

The bill would limit the abilities of governors to appoint people to the governing boards of state universities. Just as presidents reward generous campaign supporters with cushy ambassadorships, governors reward their supporters with a seat on a university board.

This gives governors the ability to appoint and control an entire board by the end of their administration. The result is a university system mired in politics.

SB 86 would change that. It would establish six-year terms for governing boards of universities. Governors, who have only four-year

terms, would no longer be able to appoint all members because some of the board members' terms would expire after a new governor took office. The bill also would establish a process to screen the appointees.

The bill already has passed the Senate and a House committee. The governor says he will veto the measure if he has a chance, because "if four-year terms are good enough for the governor, they're good enough for university trustees."

The real question, though, is what's good enough for Kentucky. And that's clear: The state needs a public university system insulated from the vagaries of state politics. That's why the House should pass this bill, why the governor should change his mind about it — and why the legislature should override the governor's veto if need be.

—A service of the Office of Media Relations—

College's program still on probation

LEXINGTON (AP) — The beleaguered teacher-education program at Kentucky Wesleyan College in Owensboro, placed on probation in 1988 by the state Department of Education, will remain there through spring 1991.

Kentucky Wesleyan had asked the Instruction Committee of the state Board for Elementary and Secondary Education to recommend full accreditation for the program, but the committee decided against such a move Tuesday.

The recommendation, if approved by the full board at its meeting today, means that the program will continue with its conditional accreditation. The program would then be reviewed at the end of the spring 1991 semester to see whether it has improved.

In making its recommendation, the instruction committee cited the fact that most of Wesleyan's plans to improve its program, though good, remain in the planning stage.

When the school's teacher-education program was first put on

probation, the state school board cited, among other problems, weaknesses in the program's curriculum, including in special education; an inadequate library; inaccessibility to handicapped students; and too much reliance on part-time professors.

Betty Steffy, deputy state superintendent for instruction, told committee members that the college's program had made "tremendous progress" since then.

But, she said, "All of the things requested have not been completed. Some are still in the planning phase, and we didn't feel comfortable coming forth with a recommendation for full accreditation ... based on plans to be put in place, when the standard asks for those things to actually be operational."

Ray Purdom, Wesleyan's academic dean, said he understood the committee's recommendation.

"I think that we have addressed their really major concerns," he said after Tuesday's meeting.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1990

Editorials from around Kentucky Blacks in college: looking at some facts

It's unfair to attribute any failure to increase black enrollment and faculty representation at Kentucky's colleges and universities to bad faith on the part of those making the effort.

The roots of low black academic numbers run much deeper than a school's affirmative action office. It starts in the public schools and, to a degree, it's a question of expectations, toward which the home and peer groups also contribute. Finances are also a major factor, as is the crucial matter of free individual choice.

The question no longer should be which university has enough black instructors or administrators to meet an artificial quota, but whether black professionals are being closed off from jobs for which they are qualified.

Acting Murray State President James Booth pointed out that reten-

tion of black faculty members is a particular problem at MSU. The black enrollment at Murray was 4.6 percent in 1987 and the target is 6.2 percent by 1992. But more than pure student numbers, Booth said, there is concern over black graduation rates, which will receive special attention.

The number of black college and university students statewide has been almost flat since 1978, but in proportion to the state's population, the shortfall is not great. With state black population at about 7 percent, black college enrollment is about 6 percent of the total.

That's no cause for complacency, but what must be recognized is that colleges and universities themselves can help the situation only marginally; the major burden rests elsewhere.

— The Paducah Sun

UK might soon get grant for center, senator says

Herald-Leader staff report

The University of Kentucky finally might get \$4.5 million from the federal government for a science and technology center on the Lexington campus, U.S. Sen. Wendell Ford said yesterday.

Although the appropriation was included in the last two federal budgets, release of the money was delayed by a lengthy review of UK's plan and about 15 other projects, said Ford aide Mark Day.

Day said Ford, a Democrat, received word from the Commerce Department to expect a positive announcement "in the next several days."

The Economic Development Administration is conducting the review.

UK is seeking \$18.5 million in federal help for the \$80 million Advanced Science and Technology Commercialization Center. The project includes expanding UK's new robotics and manufacturing center.

Day said Ford would try to get the next installment approved by Congress this year.

\$18 million grant will let UK build technology center

By Andrew Oppmann
Herald-Leader staff writer

The University of Kentucky will get \$18 million in federal aid over four years to build a science and technology center on the Lexington campus; the school's vice president for research and graduate studies said yesterday.

Wimberly Royster said the money from the U.S. Department of Commerce would allow the school to erect a building for the center, which would bring together UK scientists from many fields to work on research that could be used by industry.

U.S. Sen. Wendell Ford announced yesterday that the school would receive the first installment of the grant — \$4.4 million — this month.

The next three installments must be approved each year by Congress, Royster said. But he said it would be unlikely for federal support to be withdrawn once initiated.

"This was a totally new concept when we first brought it up in 1987," said Royster. "The idea was to take faculty ... have them develop technology, and then we would try to take it out into the workplace."

Federal aid was the last component needed to make the \$80 million Advanced Science and Technology Commercialization Center a reality, Royster said.

UK needed \$15 million for a building and \$3 million to equip the facility, he said. The center, which could be ready by the 1994-95 school year, would tie together UK's new Center for Robotics and Manufacturing Systems and the school's supercomputer.

The rest of the \$80 million package includes state and school money spent on the robotics center and the supercomputer. The science and technology center will be built near the College of Engineering's quadrangle and between McVey Hall, which houses the supercomputer, and the robotics center.

"It will all be under one roof: the College of Engineering, robotics and computing tied together through walkways," Royster said.

He said the idea was hatched toward the end of retired President Otis A. Singletary's term as a way to strengthen ties between UK and industry.

Also, if the center produces technology used by industry, the idea could make money for the school. New developments would be patented and, in most cases, proceeds would be split three ways: 40 percent for the faculty member, 20 percent for the member's academic department and 20 percent for UK.

"We looked at it as a way to provide a service to the industry, providing it with new technology, not so much as a way to earn money," Royster said.

"Universities all over the country have been encouraged to develop their technologies and help the country become more competitive in the marketplace."

Ford, in a news release, said, "Vital advancements in technological research made at this center will not only benefit Kentucky, but will have far-reaching effects over the entire southeastern United States."

Ford, D-Ky., and his Republican colleague, Sen. Mitch McConnell, have pushed for federal funding of the project for more than two years. U.S. Rep. Harold Rogers, R-Somerset, and U.S. Rep. William Natcher, D-Bowling Green, also helped get the funding, Royster said.

Ford's office said Tuesday that the money for the project was included in the last two federal budgets, but release of the funds was delayed by a lengthy review of UK's plans.

Experimental recycling program will start this weekend at UK

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1990.

By Elizabeth Wade
Herald-Leader staff writer

The University of Kentucky plans to begin an experimental program this weekend to recycle aluminum cans, glass and paper collected by students and faculty and staff members.

The effort by the school's Waste Management Task Force and Browning-Ferris Industries Waste Systems will place two 22-foot-long recycling bins on UK's Lexington campus for 45 days.

The closed-top recycling bins, which will be divided into four sections, will be in the Blazer Hall parking lot on Avenue of Champions and on Hilltop Avenue, oppo-

site Pennsylvania Avenue.

Jim Wessels, special assistant to the vice chancellor, said the university wanted to see if faculty and staff members and students wanted to recycle. If the project is successful, a recycling plan will be devised for UK's offices.

"If we find things are mixed up, we'll have to come up with another idea," Wessels said.

Jim Zieche, district manager for BFI Waste Systems, said the company might extend the trial period if the program was successful. UK will get free use of the bins during the experiment. The bins usually rent for \$4 a day.

"We believe in recycling and we

believe that's the direction our industry will take, and we're trying to see what we can do with it," Zieche said.

When the bins are full, he said, BFI would haul them to the recycling center free, and the university will receive all profits from the recycled materials.

"It's really a trial period to give us a feel for what can happen and what will happen," Wessels said. "I don't expect us to make a lot of money — the whole idea is to get people conscious of recycling."

Zieche said the bins were made for a recycling project with the Beverage Industry Recycling Program at state welcome centers.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1990

Murray State justified in keeping records from media, state rules

Associated Press

FRANKFORT — Murray State University was justified in withholding certain campus police records from the news media, the state attorney general's office said.

In an opinion by Assistant Attorney General Gerard Gerhard, the attorney general's office ruled a newspaper's requests would pose an undue burden on the school.

The issue arose in January, when two requests by The Courier-Journal for access to daily police logs for the 1989 fall semester were denied on the ground that the documents were covered by federal protections of education records. The newspaper appealed to the attorney general, who agreed with the university's assertions in Tuesday's opinion.

The university had supported its decision not to release the materials on the federal Family Education Rights and Privacy Act — better known as the Buckley Amendment — which protects education records.

Murray officials had said that the law prohibited them from releasing certain information, and that the newspaper's request would impose the burden of editing piles of material in order to determine what could be released.

The school also cited related state Open Records Law exemptions.

The Courier-Journal contended that records in Murray's Public Safety Office would not be considered "education records," but criminal-activity records.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1990

Union speakers seen as sign of faculty frustration at WKU

By Bill Estep

South-central Kentucky bureau

BOWLING GREEN — Dramatizing its concern about low salaries, the faculty senate at Western Kentucky University yesterday brought in two organizers from the United Auto Workers union.

If a union is formed at Western, the school would be the first among Kentucky's public universities to have one.

Interest at Western in a faculty union comes at a time when support for collective bargaining is spreading among university teachers in Kentucky, said John DeMarcus, a history professor at Northern Kentucky University.

"There is surprising support for collective bargaining," said DeMarcus, executive secretary of the state chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

The chapter will discuss collective bargaining at its state meeting April 13 and 14 at the University of Kentucky, DeMarcus said.

The state chapter could initiate a move there to survey university teachers statewide about support for collective bargaining, he said.

"I think there is a real possibility that you are going to see a statewide movement" by teachers who want to unionize, he said.

A union apparently could bargain for employees at Western only if the school's regents recognized it.

Teachers at Northern twice approved collective bargaining several years ago, but regents there rejected it.

Western's faculty senate invited the two UAW representatives to speak yesterday. The invitation was not an endorsement of union representation, various faculty members said.

Rather, it was an attempt to get information and to show how upset teachers are about low faculty and staff salaries and other issues, they said.

"We're sending a message of concern here as much as we are

getting information about the union," said senate Chairman Bart White. "People are frustrated as the dickens here on our campus."

A senate survey released yesterday underscored that frustration and highlighted other problems.

Seventy percent of the 423 teachers who responded to the survey said they thought faculty morale was poor or very poor, although only 32 percent said their own working conditions and satisfaction were poor or very poor.

The main cause of concern among faculty and staff workers is low salaries, White and others said. There also is concern about rising insurance costs, they said.

Raises the last two years were 5 percent, but only 2 percent was across the board, White said. The rest of the pot was divided for merit pay.

White said raises for university faculty had not kept pace with increases in the cost of living during the last decade.

Western President Thomas Meredith said he was not surprised at the survey's findings on morale.

"Anytime you have people whose salaries are below the average of comparable institutions, morale can't be high," he said.

The survey also showed 42 percent of those who responded think Meredith is doing a poor or very poor job.

Meredith said he thought that was more a reflection of frustration about salaries than of his performance.

Some faculty and staff members also think poor spending priorities by the university make their salary problems worse.

For instance, the university has established a satellite campus at Glasgow and is developing an off-campus economic development center in Bowling Green.

While those things are good for the university, the message faculty members get is that spending for salaries is not a priority, White said.

"The faculty never get first dollar," he said.

The survey showed 77 percent of the faculty members think Western's spending priorities are poor or very poor.

Meredith, however, said he thought the school's spending priorities were good.

"When you're behind on salaries, everyone thinks all the money should go into salaries. That can't be done," he said. "The institution as a whole has to continue to move forward as well."

The survey showed 74 percent of faculty members think that the administration's responsiveness to their concerns, and their own ability to influence decisions, is poor or very poor.

There are faculty and staff members for and against a union, said Joyce Rasdall, an interior design professor and faculty senator.

"There's a large chunk of faculty in the middle," she said. "I think there are problems that faculty and other employees want to do something about."

"We're looking for ways to solve the problems."

White said the invitation for UAW representatives to speak to the senate was prompted in part by a measure in the state General Assembly.

The measure directs the Legislative Research Commission to set up a task force to study collective bargaining for state employees.

UAW organizer Gene Puckett told the senate the bill was introduced to authorize collective bargaining but later was modified to a resolution calling for the task force study.

Puckett and Brenda Upchurch, a worker for an arm of the UAW that organizes technical, professional and clerical workers, explained collective bargaining at the senate meeting and a longer question-and-answer period later.

"My final statement to the administration is, 'Don't get too uptight about this,'" Upchurch said.

"This is not a condemnation of your leadership, and what you're

Labor and university officials don't foresee employee unions soon

By Bill Estep
Herald-Leader staff writer

Despite what seems to be growing interest in union representation among employees at Kentucky's public universities, it appears unlikely that unions will negotiate contracts for university employees any time soon.

State law says university governing bodies can recognize and bargain with employee unions, but they aren't required to, several labor officials, lawyers and professors said yesterday.

And that means they probably won't for the time being.

"I don't see it as something that's likely to happen right away," said Gary Cox, executive director of the state Council on Higher Education. "I think the frustration of faculty is understandable, but I don't see a move among regents to embrace collective bargaining."

The issue gained attention this week because the Faculty Senate at Western Kentucky University on Thursday brought in representatives of the United Auto Workers union to provide information about collective bargaining.

The federal and state Constitutions allow university employees to form unions and ask college administrations to bargain with them, said state Rep. Ron Cyrus, D-Flatwoods, an official with the state AFL-CIO.

"Anyone has got a right to organize a union," he said.

The catch is that state law says university trustees or regents don't have to bargain with unions.

The issue was addressed in a 1978 decision by the Kentucky Supreme Court in a case involving some non-academic employees at the University of Kentucky who joined a national union.

The Supreme Court ruled that the university could not prohibit employees from joining a union, but that it had "no legal enforceable duty to recognize, negotiate or bargain with" any group of employees or any union representing them.

The court ruled that trustees could negotiate with the union if they wanted to and enter into contracts as long as the contracts did not violate other provisions in state law.

There is some disagreement about whether university employees, who are state employees, can bargain collectively, and whether state universities legally could bargain with unions.

The 1978 court case seems to indicate that university employees could bargain as a unit if the

university agreed to it.

But Franklin Berry, attorney for WKU, said state law prohibited state employees from participating in collective bargaining. Even if regents at Western wanted to negotiate with an employee union, he would advise them not to.

"It's not that you can't have a union" for university employees, he said. "The statute says that state employees are not permitted to collectively bargain."

Faculty members at Northern Kentucky University voted in 1987 and 1988 to organize for collective bargaining under the American Association of University Professors, said NKU faculty regent Lew Wallace, who supported bargaining.

Regents rejected the move both times.

But it is not illegal for university employees to try to bargain collectively, Wallace said.

"It if had been illegal, we'd all have been in prison," he said.

John DeMarcus, a professor at NKU who is executive-secretary of the state chapter of the American Association of University Professors, said Kentucky university employees could benefit from union representation.

Among other things, it could give employees more leverage with trustees and Frankfort, he said.

DeMarcus said he saw increasing interest in collective bargaining among university employees. Because of that interest, he thinks university trustees someday will recognize employee unions even if state law does not change.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Monday, March 19, 1990

Labor and university officials don't see unions in near future

LEXINGTON (AP) — Employees at Kentucky's public universities interested in union representation may find that a successful organizing drive won't do them any good.

The catch is that state law says university regents or trustees aren't required to recognize or bargain with employee unions.

The issue gained attention last week because the Faculty Senate at Western Kentucky University brought in United Auto Workers union representatives to provide information about collective bargaining.

"I think the frustration level of faculty is understandable, but I don't see a move among regents to embrace collective bargaining," said Gary Cox, executive director of the state Council on Higher Education.

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1990

Senate panel adds \$141 million to tax increase

MSU ARCHIVES

By Bob Geiger
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — The Senate budget committee yesterday voted to tack an additional \$141 million onto the state's \$1.1 billion tax increase over the next two years, pumping most of the additional money into the state's sweeping education reform package.

The move would entirely eliminate the deduction of federal taxes from state income tax returns, meaning higher income taxes for many Kentuckians.

The additional \$141 million would be used to increase teacher salaries, match optional local school taxes and develop a reserve that could help pay for reforms that would be phased in two years from now.

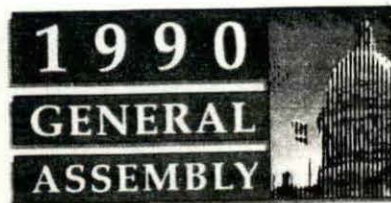
Local school districts willing to raise their taxes above a minimum rate would begin receiving state matching funds this fall instead of having to wait for two years, as called for in the House version of the budget and education plan.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson initially had proposed eliminating the deduction of federal taxes in his tax plan. The deduction had been partially restored by the House, whose bill allowed a deduction of federal taxes of up to \$2,000 this year and \$1,000 next year.

House leaders added these deductions after discovering that the Jan. 1, 1990, effective date of the tax changes would enable the state to collect the increased tax five months earlier than expected, creating an extra \$100 million.

A compromise tax package that included a sales tax increase also had provided more money than Wilkinson's initial proposal, although revenue would not grow as fast under the plan.

Sen. Michael Moloney, chairman of the Appropriations and Revenue Committee, said, "I just don't think we can have that deduction in there. It just costs too much money."



The change still must be approved by the full Senate and the House. House Majority Leader Greg Stumbo said he did not think the House would concur.

Stumbo, D-Prestonsburg, said the deductions that the Senate committee eliminated would soften the blow of the tax increase and make it easier for House members to support the package.

He said the issue probably would be addressed by a conference committee that includes members of both chambers. The compromise that is worked out on the education reform and tax package would then have to be sent to both chambers.

If the deduction is restored eventually, that will force some cuts in the budget that the committee passed. Moloney, D-Lexington, said the size of the teacher salary increase probably would be the first item trimmed.

The committee yesterday decided to spend \$30 million more next school year to provide for a 10 percent increase in the state salary schedule for teachers. The increase in the second year would remain 5 percent.

The money would be provided only for state-funded teacher positions and only raise the minimum salary schedule. Districts like Fayette County, that have more than their allotted number of teachers and pay them more than the state minimum salary schedule, would have to come up with additional local money to give all teachers a 10 percent raise.

The House voted to give all teachers in the state a 10 percent raise in each of the two years, but the representatives did not provide money in the budget to pay for these salary increases. The House

budget required that districts pay teachers in accordance with an 8 percent increase in the state salary schedule, unless the district faced unusual financial circumstances.

The Senate committee also decided to begin providing matching funds for local school districts under the Tier One program during the coming school year.

The reform bill raises the minimum local tax rate from 25 cents for every \$100 of assessed property to 30 cents. Districts that want to participate in a state building program must raise an additional 5 cents for every \$100 in assessed value.

All districts, except the most wealthy, that are willing to raise their taxes above these minimum rates would qualify for additional state matching money, known as Tier One money.

The House had decided to start this program in fiscal year 1992-93. It had cut from the budget the \$27 million for this program during the coming two years.

Under the Senate committee's plan, \$20 million was budgeted for this program in the coming school year and \$25 million in the next year. Under current local tax rates, districts already would qualify for \$13.5 million a year in matching money. That would leave \$6.5 million in the first year and \$11.5 million in the second to match new taxes that districts choose to raise.

Education Secretary Jack Foster said he was pleased by the changes the Senate budget committee made. He said the Task Force on Education Reform initially had intended the Tier One matching program to start next school year, but this language had been left out of the education reform bill through an oversight.

Last week, Foster had warned that the state would be about \$100 million short of the money needed to fully finance education reforms in two years.

Moloney said one of the goals of yesterday's changes was to provide more money that could be set aside and used to pay for future education reforms.

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1990

Lawmakers fatten budget with construction projects

By TOM LOFTUS
Staff Writer

Here are the construction projects added by legislators to the state budget over the past two weeks and the names of those who brought home the bacon.

The projects include university buildings, expanded state park facilities, museums, theaters, armories and parking garages. Most are in the districts of legislative leaders or budget committee members. Other projects landed in the districts of lawmakers who voted for the education-reform and tax bill.

Most are financed with bonds, which will add about \$200 million to state debt. Coupled with Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's bond proposals, the debt will increase by more than \$1 billion.

Added in the House

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Old Bardstown Village, \$600,000. House Democratic Whip Kenny Rapier, D-Bardstown.
Martins Fork Lake, Harlan County, \$350,000. Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan.
American Museum of Caves and Karstlands, Hart County, \$173,800. Rep. David Hourigan, D-Gravel Switch.
Minerals Museum, Crittenden County, \$50,000. Reps. Rex Smith, D-Paducah, and Dorsey Ridley, D-Dixon.
Woodford County Community Center, \$2,500,000. Rep. Joe Barrows, D-Versailles.
Madison County parking garage, design and land acquisition, \$650,000. Rep. Harry Moberly, D-Richmond.
Benham-Lynch coal town tourist development, Harlan County, \$765,000. Noe.
Covington City Center parking garage, \$3 million. Rep. Martin Sheehan, D-Covington.
Floodwall cut-through, Campbell County, \$550,000. Rep. Jim Callahan, D-Southgate.
National River Industry Museum, Paducah, \$50,000. Rep. Albert Jones, D-Paducah.

Various Kentucky River park projects, \$1,000,000.

Owensboro parking garage, \$3,500,000. House Speaker Don Blandford, D-Philpot, and Rep. Louis Johnson, D-Owensboro.

Meade County Ohio River riprap project, \$50,000.

Kentucky Railway Museum, New Haven, \$200,000. Rapier.

Kentucky Central Railway, Bourbon County, \$100,000. Rep. Jim LeMaster, D-Paris.

PARKS

Blue Licks multi-purpose building expansion and three guest houses, \$1,500,000. House Speaker Pro Tem Pete Worthington, D-Ewing.

Fort Boonesborough swimming pool, \$1,436,000. Rep. Paul Richardson, D-Winchester.

Columbus-Belmont Battlefield State Park, activity building, \$986,000. Rep. Charles Geveden, D-Wickliffe.

Grayson Lake beach development, \$100,000. Rep. Gene Cline, D-Olive Hill.

Big Bone Lick museum design, \$60,000. Rep. Bill McBee, D-Burlington.

Carter Caves conference center expansion, \$340,000. Cline.

Kincaid Lake amphitheater design, \$200,000. Rep. Jon David Reinhardt, R-Alexandria.

Jenny Wiley golf course, \$2,160,000. House Democratic Floor Leader Greg Stumbo.

Taylorsville Lake, new maintenance and office area, added \$30,000 to a \$327,000 project proposed by governor. Rep. Tom Jones, D-Lawrenceburg.

Kentucky Horse Park, stall repairs, \$127,000. LeMaster.

Kingdom Come crafts building, Harlan County. Noe.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Kentucky, land for agricultural research, \$12.5 million; medical center expansion, \$14 million; two parking garages, \$9.75 million. Fayette County delegation.

University of Louisville, two parking structures, \$14.5 million. Jefferson County delegation.

Kentucky State University, physical education building, Kentucky State University, \$11,378,000. Rep. C. M. "Hank" Hancock, D-Frankfort.

Western Kentucky University, renovation of Potter Hall, \$3,500,000. House Majority Caucus Chairman Jody Richards, D-Bowling Green.

Eastern Kentucky University library, \$11,700,000; parking garage, \$7.2 million. Moberly.

Morehead State University, student housing improvements, \$8 million; and \$2 million for equipment. Rep. Walter Blevins, D-Morehead.

Northern Kentucky University, residence hall construction, \$17 million. Northern Kentucky delegation.

Henderson Community College, academic building, \$4 million. Rep. A. G. Prichett, D-Henderson.

Maysville Community College, student center, \$4 million. Worthington.

Madisonville Community College, learning center, \$3.1 million. Rep. Eddie Ballard, D-Madisonville.

Southeast Community College, Cumberland, fine arts building, \$5 million. Noe.

OTHER

Civic Center, Murray, \$10 million. Rep. Freed Curd, D-Murray.

Ashland Riverfront project, \$334,000. Rep. Clarence Jackson, D-Ashland.

Vocational school buildings in Anderson County, Jones, and in Paintsville, Rep. Ray Preston, R-Paintsville.

National Guard armory in Brandenburg, \$396,400. Brown.

National Guard armory in Benton, \$693,000. Rep. Richard Lewis, D-Benton.

National Guard armory in Shelbyville, \$385,000. Rep. Marshall Long, D-Shelbyville.

Veterans Nursing Home, Wilmore, \$100,000. Barrows.

Four boat ramps: two on Ohio River in Kenton and Campbell counties, one on North Rolling Fork in Marion County, another on unspecified site on Kentucky River.

Jessamine County water project, \$75,000. Barrows and Rep. Lonnie Napier, R-Lancaster.

Council of State Governments building, Lexington, \$5 million. Fayette County delegation.

Eastern Kentucky Juvenile Detention Center, \$1 million.

Added in the Senate

UNIVERSITIES

University of Louisville, land to expand Belknap campus, \$4.1 million. Jefferson County delegation.

University of Kentucky, expand animal diagnostic lab, \$4.2 million. Fayette County delegation.

Northern Kentucky University, restored \$9.1 million for library expansion and funded \$425,000 for land. Northern Kentucky delegation.

Kentucky State University, \$500,000 for fish farming program and \$122,000 to repair two roofs. Sen. Fred Bradley, D-Frankfort.

Western Kentucky University, renovate Page Hall College of Education Building, \$425,000. Sen. Nick Kafoglis, D-Bowling Green.

Lexington Community College, new building, \$4.8 million. Fayette County delegation.

Southeast Community College, Bell County campus, new buildings, \$9.9 million. Assistant President Pro Tem Charles Berger, D-Harlan.

Jefferson Community College, southwest campus, new classroom building, \$3 million. Jefferson County delegation.

Hazard Community College, restored funding for new building, \$3 million. Sen. Benny Ray Bailey, D-Hindman.

PARKS

Dale Hollow, Cumberland County, lodge, \$6.5 million. Sen. David Williams, R-Burkesville.

Green River State Park, Taylor County, infrastructure improvements, \$1 million. Williams.

Car Fork Lake, Knott County, new lodge, \$4.5 million. Bailey.

Trail of Tears Park, Christian County, \$150,000. Sen. Pat McCushton, D-Pembroke.

Kentucky Horse Park, Fayette County, new mowing equipment, \$200,000. Fayette County and other Bluegrass senators.

Lincoln Homestead State Park, Washington County, golf course improvements and 40 campsites, \$700,000. Sen. Ed O'Daniel, D-Springfield.

OTHER

FFA Leadership Training Center, Hardinsburg, \$1.9 million. Senate Majority Leader Joe Wright, D-Harned.

National Guard armory, Leitchfield, \$385,000. Wright.

Kentucky Railway Museum, added \$185,000 to \$100,000 provided by House. O'Daniel.

Star Theater, Russell Springs, \$150,000. Williams.

New vocational school building at Hazard. Bailey.

New State Police post, Henderson, \$950,000. Sen. John Hall, D-Henderson.

Senate OKs school-reform, tax bill

y Joseph S. Stroud
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — The Senate passed a school-reform and tax package yesterday that its leaders said might be the most important legislation by the General Assembly in this century.

House Bill 940, which would change dramatically the way Kentucky schoolchildren are taught, as approved 30-8. The legislation so includes a \$1.25 billion tax increase over the next two years.

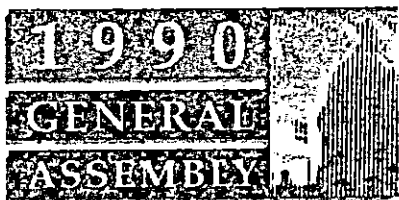
The House must vote again on the bill and the governor must sign before it could become law.

House leaders who observed the Senate debate from the back of the chamber said they thought the House could agree to the Senate's version of the bill as early as today — thus avoiding a joint conference committee composed of members of both chambers.

"I'm going to gamble on it," said House Majority Whip Kenny Raper, D-Bardonia. "I think we can do it."

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, whose role in drafting the school-reform package was praised by several senators in floor speeches yesterday, said he continued to support the reform package, which he called history in the making.

But Tom Dorman, Wilkinson's legislative liaison, said last night that the governor had "very serious concerns" about a Senate amendment to remove a state income tax deduction for federal taxes paid. Dorman said the governor favored the House version of that provision, which allows a deduction of \$2,000 a year and \$1,000 in 1991.



House Bill 940 was passed by the Senate after a generally brisk debate of slightly less than 2½ hours. Eleven floor amendments were approved, as were the 36 changes adopted Monday by the Senate Education Committee.

The amendments offered yesterday did not alter the bill substantially. One measure that would have changed the way school board members are elected was defeated 21-16 — making it almost certain that the current system of having five board members elected from districts will be retained.

Senate Majority Leader Joe Wright, one of the leaders of the reform effort since it began last summer, said afterward that he thought the reform package was the most important legislation he had voted on during his 14 years in the legislature.

"It's the most important thing that's been voted on by this General Assembly probably in this century — and maybe in the next century," said Wright, D-Harned.

The education-reform effort started in June when the state Supreme Court declared Kentucky's entire public school system unconstitutional.

The package, drafted by a special Task Force on Education Reform after nearly nine months of deliberations, called for complete conversion to a system based on how well children learn what they are

supposed to know. It also contained sweeping measures aimed at eliminating politics from local schools and a new financing system designed to equalize spending between rich and poor school districts.

The \$1.25 billion tax increase would be achieved through a variety of measures, including raising the sales tax to 6 cents on the dollar, an increase of one percentage point in the corporate income tax rate and conforming Kentucky's tax code to the federal code. All this was part of a compromise agreement between Wilkinson and legislative leaders.

Five of the eight Senate Republicans voted against the bill yesterday. Most attributed their opposition to the \$1.25 billion tax increase.

Senate Minority Leader John Rogers and Sen. Landon Sexton, R-Pine Knot, made lengthy speeches during the roll call vote defending their opposition to the package.

Rogers, R-Somerset, alluded to Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address when he said: "Kentuckians will little note nor long remember what we say here. But, my dear friends, the Kentucky taxpayers will long remember what you did to them here."

One of the most dramatic speeches made during the floor debate came from Sen. David Williams, R-Burkesville, who broke ranks with his fellow Republicans and voted for the bill.

"I think some things are more important than politics," Williams said, "and the children — and the future of the commonwealth of Kentucky — are one of those things."

Even some Democrats were reluctant to support the bill, which

How they voted

Democrats for (27): Allen, Bailey, Berger, Bradley, Clouse, Ford, Friend, Garrett, Hall, Higdon, Kafoglis, Karem, May, McCuiston, J. Meyer, Moloney, Murphy, Neal, Nelson, O'Daniel, Pearman, Peniston, Quinlan, Rose, Shaughnessy, Weaver, Wright.

Republicans for (3): Baker, Stuart, Williams.

Democrats against (3): LeMaster, D. Meyer, Seum.

Republicans against (5): Huff, Rogers, Schmidt, Sexton, Trevey.

Sen. Tim Shaughnessy said was "more a tribute to the glitter of pork barrel politics than the shine of its merits."

The fate of the deduction for federal taxes is the biggest remaining difference between the House and Senate versions of the bill. Raper and other House leaders said it also was the biggest obstacle to concurrence.

Most legislators had been predicting that a joint conference committee of members from both chambers would be necessary to iron out differences between the two versions. But House leaders said yesterday they were comfortable with the Senate version.

"I don't see anything that they are doing that I can't live with personally," House Speaker Donald Blandford, D-Philpot, said during the Senate debate.

Among the amendments approved by the Senate yesterday was a compromise measure on a plan to get computers into the schools. The

How House, Senate versions differ

Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — The education reform and tax package approved by the Senate yesterday now must go back to the House for approval of changes.

The versions of the bill are similar in most respects. They both include most of the recommendations by the curriculum and finance committees of the Task Force on Education Reform.

Despite attempted changes in both chambers, the versions also retain the system of electing school board members and include the same limit on the amount of money local school districts can raise. The amount of the limit was raised by the House Education Committee and approved by both chambers.

Here are some of the major differences in the two versions of the bill:

• **House:** Allows deduction of \$2,000 this year and \$1,000 next year for federal taxes, calls for raising \$1.2 billion in new taxes.

Senate: Eliminates deduction for federal taxes paid, brings in \$140 million more than House version.

• **House:** Allows school employees to campaign in school board races, but not on school grounds.

Senate: Prohibits most involvement in school board campaigns by school employees.

• **House:** Contains specific programs for expanding computer use in schools.

Senate: Sets dates for action but does not require specific technology programs.

• **House:** Requires all elementary schools to employ a guidance counselor.

Senate: Removes guidance counselor requirement.

• **House:** Guarantees an 8 percent increase in state funding for every school district each of the next four years.

Senate: Guarantees every district in the state an 8 percent increase in funding next year and a 5 percent increase the following year.

• **House:** Calls for a 10 percent increase in teacher salaries in each of the next two years but does not provide funding for all of it.

Senate: Includes funding for a 10 percent increase in teacher salaries next year and a 5 percent increase in 1991-92.

amendment was offered by Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville, and worked out in negotiations with House Speaker Pro Tem Pete Worthington, D-Ewing, who wrote the House version.

The compromise calls for development of a school technology plan by January 1991 — six months earlier than the version approved Monday by the Senate Education Committee — it but does not include requirements for specific school technology programs.

Sen. Nelson Allen, Democratic chairman of the Senate Education Committee and a high school principal in Greenup County, said the "culture of schooling in Kentucky will change with House Bill 940."

"For once," he said, "we'll be able to point to something other than a basketball team and say with pride, 'We are first in the nation.'"

Senate OKs \$8.9 billion spending plan

by Chad Carlton
and John Winn Miller
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau



FRANKFORT — It took the state Senate just nine minutes yesterday to pass a two-year \$8.9 billion spending plan with almost no discussion and only one dissenting vote.

House Bill 799, which cleared the House Monday, now goes back to the House for approval of changes made by the Senate budget committee and the full Senate. The changes include \$186 million in additional spending, of which \$148 million is earmarked for education.

Education is by far the biggest beneficiary in the plan, getting nearly half of the new dollars. Other state agencies and programs also get big boosts, including higher education, natural resources, corrections and human resources.

The Senate went along with its committee recommendations, which included several new university buildings, higher salary increases for teachers and state police, new park facilities and a host of other projects around the state.

Some legislators have called these additions "pork-barrel" projects to gain legislators' support for education and \$1.25 billion tax package.

That was one reason Sen. Tim Shaughnessy, D-Louisville, was the state's lone vote against the budget, even though he had earlier voted for House Bill 940, the tax and education package.

Shaughnessy said the House and Senate should be ashamed.

"It was just a protest vote on my part," he said. "I think we greatly mislead the public in spending money that would have been better spent on education."

At the suggestion of Sen. Michael Moloney, the Senate budget chief, the chamber adopted an amendment that would require state officials to reveal anyone who benefits from bond sales.

Moloney, D-Lexington, said he wanted to "let a little sunshine in" on the bond selling process, which has often been the center of controversy about governors helping friends and contributors get state work.

The longtime chairman of the Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committee said that for the first time in a long time the budget is realistic. He said it not only pays for current programs but "provides sound basis, a reliable basis, to fund the education reform program in the next biennium, the biennium beyond that and on through the decade of the 90s."

Under bills passed yesterday by the Senate, education would get \$34.7 million of new state revenue — about \$1.8 billion over the next 20 years.

The new dollars come from a \$1.25 billion tax increase and a projected \$546 million in growth money. Growth money is added revenue from normal increases in what existing taxes bring in. For instance, as inflation drives up prices and the population grows, the same tax brings in a lot more money.

The Senate yesterday passed House Bill 940, which includes education reforms and a four-part tax increase, along with the budget bill, House Bill 799. The House approved similar versions of the bills last week, and the two chambers will work out differences today or tomorrow.

Based on the Senate's action, here's a look at where most of the new revenue goes:

■ EDUCATION

Spending aimed at equalizing districts

Kentucky schools would get \$934 million more over the next two years to improve education and meet court-ordered spending equalization between rich and poor districts.

Schools would get a 23.5 percent funding increase for the coming fiscal year — from \$1.633 billion to \$2.016 billion. In fiscal year 1991, schools would get another \$167.1 million — an 8.3 percent increase.

Lawmakers have revised the education spending formula so the state will put more dollars into property-poor districts. The formula guarantees an 8 percent increase in state funding for all districts, with some poorer districts getting up to 25 percent more a student. The minimum increase drops to 5 percent the second year.

The budget includes enough money to give teachers a 10 percent raise next year and a 5 percent raise in the second year of the biennium.

■ HIGHER EDUCATION

Pay raises, buildings among top priorities

Kentucky's universities and community colleges would get \$214.9 million more over the next two years.

Higher education would get a 10.9 percent increase in fiscal year 1990 — up from \$594.1 million to \$659 million. In fiscal year 1991, universities and colleges would get \$85.3 million more — a 12.9 percent increase.

The money would provide faculty and staff with 5 percent pay raise. A host of construction and repair projects are among the "pork barrel" projects legislators referred to. They include community college buildings in Maysville, Cumberland, Louisville, Madisonville and Hazard.

In addition, the University of Kentucky would get \$12.5 million to replace its agricultural research center at Coldstream Farm and \$14 million for expansion of its medical school. Murray State University would get a new arena and Northern Kentucky University would get a library expansion.

—The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Wednesday, March 28, 1990

College extension measure moves

FRANKFORT — The Senate passed a bill Tuesday that would allow Prestonsburg Community College to expand its service area in Pike County.

House Bill 556, sponsored by Rep. Clayton Little, D-Virgie, would allow the community college to offer courses inside Pike County within 30 miles of Pikeville.

The Senate sent the bill to the governor on a 35-0 vote.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1990

Sevareid to speak at Transy today

Retired CBS News journalist Eric Sevareid, whose 38-year career included coverage of World War II to Watergate, will speak at 7:30 p.m. today at Transylvania University.

Sevareid's speech will be in the school's Haggin Auditorium in the Mitchell Fine Arts Building. Admission will be free, and it will be open to the public.

The speech is part of Transylvania's William R. Kenan Jr. Lecture Series.

Head of the class

Fordham official picked to lead Bellarmine

By ROBIN EPSTEIN
Staff Writer

Bellarmino College yesterday announced that Joseph J. McGowan Jr., a Fordham University administrator who oversaw a major growth in the residential student body at that school, will be its next president.

McGowan will assume the Bellarmine post July 1, a month after current president Eugene V. Petrik retires May 31.

A Bellarmine official yesterday said that such a transition is "not at all unusual" for a college president and that McGowan will visit here several times in the interim to become acquainted with the school.

McGowan, 45, and his wife attended a short contract-signing ceremony at Bellarmine yesterday. His initial contract is for four years, and his compensation is confidential, Bellarmine Executive Vice President Jack Kampschaefer said.

McGowan, who has been the vice president of student affairs at Fordham, made only brief remarks at the ceremony. But in an interview about the Bellarmine post earlier in the week, he said he had been attracted to the 2,600-student college because it is exactly the "size of institution I hoped to be able to lead." He also said he found Bellarmine's board of trustees to be a "singularly distinguished group."

In his visits here he said he also found Louisville to be sophisticated economically, artistically and gastronomically. "I like what I have seen," he said.

McGowan was picked after a year-long search by a 25-member committee that looked at more than 100 applicants, including some who are presidents of other colleges.

Richard Thurman, chairman of Bellarmine's board of trustees, said yesterday that McGowan emerged the winner from among three finalists, "all of whom on paper appeared qualified," because of his outgoing personality, his sincerity, his concern for students and his "passion for the liberal arts education that Bellarmine represents."

A three-member Bellarmine team visited Fordham recently and found that everyone they spoke with held McGowan in "the highest regard," Thurman said. And McGowan passed on-campus interviews with Bellarmine students, faculty, administrators and trustees "with flying colors," he said.

McGowan has been at Fordham, in New York, for 21 years and in his latest position for 10. He served as an associate academic dean in the 1970s. During that time he helped revamp the curriculum, incorporating a cluster system in which students attended classes together and faculty members in different disciplines designed courses around similar themes.

Later, during his tenure as vice president of student affairs, Fordham's student body went from being 70 percent commuters to being 70 percent residential.

Thurman said Bellarmine will consider making a similar transition. He said Bellarmine officials were "pleasantly surprised" to learn from McGowan how much having more students in residence had done for Fordham.

Only 328 of Bellarmine's current students, about 13 percent of the student body, live on campus. A 134-bed residence hall is under construction.

Bellarmino's long-range plan calls for housing for 900 students, Kampschaefer said. McGowan might decide to change that plan, he said.

The college has a \$20 million capital campaign under way and will decide what to do with the money in the next six months, Thurman said. One possibility is a new library.

McGowan and Bellarmine officials have not yet discussed the college's future, Kampschaefer said.

"He feels he needs to be here and have a better sense of the place before he starts making judgments," Kampschaefer said. "My opinion is that he'll be such a quick study that within six to eight months he'll start formulating his own ideas."

McGowan will make three visits to Bellarmine before July 1, Kampschaefer said, during which he will meet with Petrik and each of Bellarmine's five vice presidents.

McGowan will not move to Louisville before July. But Kampschaefer said, "It is not at all unusual for a president to start up with the staff he has and move on from there."

"We think that over the next five years Bellarmine can evolve into a regional college," drawing students from a wider geographic area, Thurman said.

Kampschaefer said Bellarmine wants to intensify its recruiting within a 300-mile radius and eventually try to attract students from a 500-mile radius. The college is also interested in becoming more selective, he said.

As of September 1989, 40 percent of Bellarmine freshmen were from outside Jefferson County, college spokeswoman Rebecca Towles said. Nearly 90 percent of the college's students are Kentuckians, Kampschaefer said.

Bellarmino was founded as a Catholic men's college by the archdiocese of Louisville in 1950. It became an independent, co-educational school in 1968.

In addition to its undergraduate liberal arts program, it has schools of business, nursing, education and social administration. It also offers night classes.

Fordham University, which was founded by Jesuits in the 1840s, has three campuses, 13,000 students, and grants undergraduate and graduate degrees. It is considered to be among the best of the nation's approximately 230 Catholic colleges and universities.

McGowan said he and his wife will rent a place to live during their first year in Louisville in order to familiarize themselves with the neighborhoods and ease the transition. They will rent out their apartment in New York, he said.

McGowan said he is renting the apartment in New York rather than selling it because condominiums aren't selling quickly right now and the rental market is good.

McGowan has a doctorate in higher education from Columbia University, as well as a bachelor's in English and a master's in psychology from Notre Dame. He worked in the admissions office at Notre Dame. He was born in Shreveport, La., and grew up in Scranton, Pa.

UK student strategists get out the vote

By Elizabeth Wade
Herald-Leader staff writer

Linda Graver walked briskly through a corridor in front of the University of Kentucky's Margaret I. King library yesterday, yelling, "I've already voted."

Pursuing Graver, an advertising senior from Lexington, were more than 30 student campaigners, trying to distribute buttons, fliers and pamphlets touting candidates in this year's student government election.

More than 50 students are vying for offices, including president, vice president, college senators and senators-at-large. Voting in the two-day election concludes tonight.

This year's most heated battle is the presidential race between incumbent Sean Lohman, a history junior from Prospect, and Dale

Baldwin, a first-year law student from Leitchfield and a former UK cheerleader.

Baldwin, paralyzed in a cheerleading accident in 1986, is making his debut in student politics in this year's election. He was campaigning yesterday and could not be reached for comment.

Excited students scurried about shaking hands and slapping backs yesterday, voicing their platforms in front of a colorful backdrop of campaign posters that papered the walls of the library and other campus buildings.

"I'm always nervous — you've got to be," said Lohman, who paced in front of the doors of the library while distributing campaign literature.

And Lohman had reason to be nervous, according to one voter.

Lohman "tried to hand me

something on the way in and I said, 'No. I won't vote for Lohman,'" said Lawrence Armendarez, a third-year graduate student in physics from Owensboro.

But after talking to Lohman, Armendarez said he did not know which way he would vote.

"He presents himself better when you talk to him than how he's depicted in the paper," Armendarez said. "Now I'm confused."

The stakes are high: The president, a voting member of the UK Board of Trustees, receives an educational stipend of \$3,000 to cover housing, tuition and books.

The president also gets more than \$1,000 in benefits, including two season basketball tickets worth \$280, two season football tickets worth \$230, a UK trustee parking sticker worth \$72, faculty

club membership worth \$144 and a Spindletop Country Club membership worth \$280.

But the presidential candidates are not the only ones who take the election to heart.

Senator-at-large Allen Putman, a sophomore communications major from Owensboro, is a member of a four-person ticket — all running for senator — that uses color association as a campaign tactic.

"It's kind of like a memory aid," Putman said. "When you see a stop sign, you know to stop."

Putman and Chris Payne, a freshman history major from Fort Knox, wear a standard uniform while campaigning: A traditional navy blue blazer, navy and lime green striped tie, white oxford cloth shirts, khaki pants, loafers and matching lime green socks.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1990

Education reform sent to governor

House OKs Senate changes to landmark \$1.32 billion bill

By Joseph S. Stroud
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — The Education Reform Act of 1990, a \$1.32 billion measure aimed at ending decades of backwardness in Kentucky's public schools, was approved and sent to the governor yesterday by the House of Representatives.

House Bill 940, the education-reform and tax package, is expected to be signed by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson in the next two weeks. The bill, which was passed by the Senate on Wednesday, was approved by 58-42 in the House.

The bill was passed at 3:39 p.m. after an emotional appeal by House Majority Leader Greg Stumbo.

"When you look at the part of this state that I come from," said Stumbo, his eyes welled with tears, "and the fact that kids all too often start out behind in life and all they do is get farther behind, and I think that what we have a chance to do today is to see that that never happens again — that no child in Kentucky will ever have to look back and say that he or she didn't receive the full educational opportunity that he or she is entitled to by the Constitution of this state."

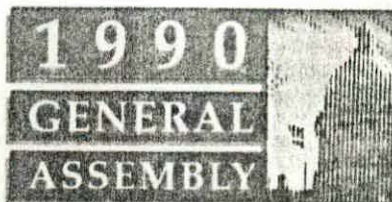
Most of his colleagues in the House responded with a standing ovation.

A key element of the reform package is an attempt to equalize spending among school districts by pumping more money into property-poor districts.

Stumbo, D-Prestonsburg, is a product of the Floyd County public school system, which was declared academically bankrupt by the state Education Department in January 1989.

The bill had been passed by the House last week, but significant changes had made by the time the Senate approved it Wednesday. Many members thought it would end up in a closed conference committee to settle the differences.

But the House took the highly unusual step of voting en masse to approve all the amendments, then voted on the historic package with



no debate. Rep. John Harper, R-Shepherdsville, stood to explain his vote against the package, but House Speaker Donald Blandford, D-Philpot, refused to recognize him.

Despite its drama, Stumbo's speech might not have changed many votes. House Majority Whip Kenny Rapier, D-Bardstown, said earlier in the day that he thought there were enough votes to approve the bill, along with all of the amendments added by the Senate this week.

'At their mercy'

Wilkinson, who has played a key role in putting the reform package together, has expressed concern about a provision the Senate added to eliminate the state income tax deduction for federal taxes paid. That aspect of the package could change during a joint conference committee on the state budget.

But Tom Dorman, Wilkinson's legislative liaison, said yesterday, "We're kind of at their mercy at this point."

"I expect it to become law," agreed Senate Majority Leader Joe Wright, D-Harned.

Wright and Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville, met with Wilkinson Wednesday afternoon after the Senate passed the bill. Wright said the governor told them his objections to the deductibility provision were not strong enough to prompt him to veto the entire package.

Although HB 940 provides for \$1.32 billion in new taxes, all of that money would not go to education. Education and other state programs would share \$1.25 billion of the increase, with education getting about half.

The other \$75 million, which comes from the motor vehicle use tax, would go to repair and build roads.

The school-reform bill became necessary when the state Supreme Court declared Kentucky's entire public school system unconstitutional last June 8. The bill was drafted by the Task Force on Education Reform, a 22-member committee of legislators and members of the governor's staff, after nine months of public and private meetings.

The bill that awaits the governor's signature calls for a phased-in conversion over several years to a school system based on how well children learn what they are supposed to know. It includes rewards for schools that succeed and sanctions for those that fail, as well as much stricter accountability for school performance at the state and local levels.

Other reforms include broad measures aimed at removing political corruption from local schools, elimination of all grade levels below the fourth grade to reduce the stigma of failure at an early age, a statewide preschool program for disadvantaged children, and \$48 million to start a school technology program aimed at moving Kentucky to the forefront in the use of computers in schools.

The tax increase, which is included to pay for the school-reform bill and other state needs for the next two years, was put together earlier this month by Wilkinson and legislative leaders as a compromise.

In addition to eliminating the deduction for federal taxes paid, it calls for raising the state sales and usage tax from 5 cents on the dollar to 6 cents, raising the corporate income tax by one percentage point, and conforming Kentucky's tax code to the federal code.

Only five of the 29 House Republicans voted for the reform and tax bill.

'The very social fabric'

Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, the chairman of the House Education Committee, initially opposed going along with the Senate version because of some of the amendments.

Schools

From Page One

How they voted

The vote on the education bill was:

Democrats for (53): Ark, Ballard, Bentley, Blandford, Blevins, Bronger, Brown, Burch, Callahan, Castleman, P. Clark, J. Clarke, Cline, Crupper, Curd, Deskins, Farrow, Geveden, Gray, Gregory, Hancock, Hatcher, Hourigan, Johnson, A. Jones, T. Jones, Lear, LeMaster, Lewis, Little, Long, Lyne, Mack, Mason, McElroy, Moberly, Morris, Nelson, Noe, Pritchett, Rapier, Richards, B. Richardson, P. Richardson, Ridley, Scorsone, Sheehan, B.R. Smith, R. Smith, Stumbo, Ward, White, Worthington.

Republicans for (5): Heleringer, Lefevers, Northup, Preston, Siler.

Democrats against (18): Adkins, Arnold, Barrows, Bruce, Butler, L. Clark, Cyrus, Donnermeyer, Gedling, Jackson, Kerr, Maggard, McBee, Nett, O'Brien, Priddy, Riner, Yates.

Republicans against (24): Ackerson, Allen, Altman, Casebier, Curtsinger, Ford, Freibert, J. Harper, K. Harper, Jensen, Keith, Layman, Lile, Mullinix, Napier, Noland, Overstreet, Reinhardt, Stokes, Strong, Todd, Turner, Walker, Zimmerman.

However, he said the overall package was a strong one and voted to concur.

"I think it will affect the very social fabric of poor areas of rural Kentucky," he said. "I think this bill is second only to the *Brown vs. the Board of Education* (ruling) in terms of importance in education and equality."

Brown vs. Board of Education, a 1954 decision by the U.S. Supreme Court, said racially segregated schools were unconstitutional.

Robert F. Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, a statewide citizens group that long has advocated educational reforms, was ecstatic about the bill's passage.

"We've been at this for 10 years," he said, "and I think it's time to celebrate a little bit."

Sexton praised House and Senate leaders and Wilkinson for their courage in getting the reform package approved.

"What this legislature has done I think distinguishes it from all other General Assemblies in our lifetime," he said. "By passing the most thoughtful and sweeping reform program imaginable, either here or elsewhere, it goes far beyond, to my knowledge, anything done in any other state."

David Allen, president of the Kentucky Education Association, the state's largest teachers' union, said the reform process had been long and sometimes frustrating, but "it resulted in a strong package for teachers and kids."

"The major flaw of the bill is the restriction it places on school employees and their political freedoms," Allen said, referring to a measure that was removed by the House, then reinstated in the Senate version. It prohibits most political activity by school employees in school board races.

Staff writers Bob Geiger, Chad Carlton, Jack Brammer and John Winn Miller contributed to this article.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1990

University boards

A bill that would extend university boards' members' terms from 4 to 6 years was passed by the House and will be sent on to the governor.

Senate Bill 86, which also extends terms for the Council on Higher Education board members, passed 53-25.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1990

Major reform provisions

Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — By a 58-42 vote, the House of Representatives yesterday approved the education-reform and tax bill passed by the Senate on Wednesday.

House Bill 940 now goes to Gov. Wallace Wilkinson for his signature.

The reforms were put together by legislative leaders, along with Wilkinson and his staff, over nine months. The tax package was a compromise reached last month between the governor and leaders of the House and Senate.

Here is a look at the major provisions of the reform and tax bill:

Taxes

- Raises the state sales tax from 5 cents on the dollar to 6 cents. This would bring in \$402.3 million over the next two years.
- Raises the corporate income tax rate by one percentage point. This would bring in \$75.1 million.
- Conforms the Kentucky tax code to the federal tax code, which eliminates several deductions. This would bring in \$251.9 million.
- Eliminates deduction granted to Kentucky taxpayers for federal taxes paid. This would bring in \$529.9 million.
- Raises the motor vehicle usage tax rate from 5 percent to 6 percent. This would bring in \$75 million, all of which would go to the state Road Fund.

Finance

- Guarantees more state money for every Kentucky student next year and more the year after. The financing effort will be called Support Education Excellence in Kentucky, or SEEK. Every district would receive at least an 8 percent increase in state funding next year and a 5 percent increase the following year.
- Raises minimum local tax effort to equivalent of 30 cents per \$100 of assessed property value, or 35 cents for districts wishing to take part in the state's school building program.
- Guarantees property-poor districts additional state support if they go beyond the minimum by giving them a larger state match per dollar to keep them in line with property-rich districts.
- Calls for reassessing every parcel of property within four years, and making sure local tax assessors do their jobs fairly and adequately.
- Calls for a study of a statewide teacher salary schedule to be acted on by the 1992 General Assembly.
- Provides funds for a minimum 10 percent salary increase for teachers next year and a minimum 5 percent increase the following year.

Curriculum

- Banks heavily on a concept called "site-based management," which gives teachers, principals and parents a greater role in making decisions.
- Rewards financially and with greater independence schools that meet certain broadly defined state goals; subjects those that fail to sanctions — including possible dismissal of teachers or administrators — but also gives greater assistance from the state.
- Creates an alternative certification program to allow non-teaching professionals with useful expertise in the classroom.
- Creates a new state technology board to develop a program to bring computers into the schools.
- Makes preschool education available to disadvantaged Kentucky 4-year-olds and to other children when space is available; also provides funds for preschool for handicapped children.

MAPE →

REFORM PROVISIONS (cont'd)

- Sets up family resource centers to provide such things as child care and routine health services, and youth service centers to provide such things as drug- and alcohol-abuse counseling and job training and placement.
- Abolishes all grade levels below the fourth grade to reduce the stigma of having children fail the first grade.
- Eliminates such regulations as "time on-task," a requirement that teachers spend a certain amount of time each day on certain subjects.
- Directs the new commissioner of education to develop a plan for raising the mandatory attendance age from 16 to 18.

Governance

- Reduces number of state school board members to 11, with seven from each of the Supreme Court districts and four at large, to be appointed by the governor, with confirmation by the House and Senate.
- Directs board to establish "operational performance standards" for local schools; districts not meeting the standards would be declared educationally deficient.
- Allows removal of local superintendent and school board if a deficient district does not meet specific goals outlined by the state school board within a specified time; new board would be appointed by state school board; local school board elections can resume after two years in which the district meets standards laid out by the state board.
- Removes duties of the present superintendent of public instruction, effective Dec. 31. A new commissioner of education is to be appointed by a temporary six-member panel — named by the governor and legislative leaders — and thereafter will be chosen by the state school board.
- Abolishes all existing jobs in the state Education Department, effective June 30, 1991; allows terminated employees to be rehired in state government under the merit system, but not necessarily in the Education Department. The new commissioner would review all existing jobs and set qualifications and job descriptions; jobs determined to be necessary would be retained.
- Directs education commissioner to establish regional service centers, primarily for training teachers. The centers would begin operating in January 1992.
- Establishes a state monitoring agency under the direction of the Legislative Research Commission. It would be called the Office of Education Accountability and would investigate allegations of wrongdoing, waste or mismanagement in local school districts. The office also would monitor implementation of the new school system.
- Creates a professional teaching standards board, a majority of whose members would be teachers.
- Strips local board of any role in hiring and firing decisions except for choosing the local superintendent and a school board attorney; requires state education commissioner's approval to break a local superintendent's contract.
- Prohibits employment in the district of relatives — defined as father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, son, daughter, aunt, uncle, son-in-law and daughter-in-law — of school board members and the superintendent; either school board members or relatives hired during their tenure would have to resign; board members and relatives hired before their tenure would be exempt.
- Prohibits principal's relatives from being employed in the principal's school, except a relative who is not the principal's spouse and who is now employed in the principal's school. No spouse of the principal may be employed in the principal's school except a principal's spouse who is now employed and for whom there is no other similar school in the district.
- Places strict limits on political contributions in school board races.
- Forbids school employees from campaigning in local school board elections.
- Suggests that all school district employees hired after the effective date of the act have a high school diploma or General Educational Development certificate or show progress toward obtaining one.
- Retains teacher tenure, but the state education commissioner will appoint a three-member tribunal to review the case if a teacher chooses to appeal dismissal; makes it easier to demote principals.

Compromise reached on \$8.9 billion budget

By John Winn Miller
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — House and Senate members reached a compromise on the state's \$8.9 billion budget last night with only a few changes from what the Senate passed earlier in the week.

House Bill 799 will have to be approved by both chambers today.

Sen. Michael Moloney, the Senate budget chief, said several roads and projects were added and three projects were deleted. But neither he nor Rep. Joe Clarke, D-Danville, the House budget chief, knew an exact figure for the changes in the two-year budget.

One of the deletions was a \$2.5 million community center in Versailles, the hometown of Democratic Rep. Joe Barrows. Earlier in the day Barrows voted against the final version of the education reform and tax package. He had voted for it last week in the House, but this time he said he was unhappy with aspects of the reforms.

Moloney, D-Lexington, said the project was deleted at the request of House and Senate leaders. He did not elaborate.

Another project eliminated was a \$3 million student center at Hazard Community College. It had been cut from the House budget after House Minority Leader Bill Strong, R-Hazard, opposed the education and tax bill.

Sen. Benny Ray Bailey, D-Hind-

man, convinced the Senate to restore the project, but it was cut again in the closed-door conference committee, which was formed after the House refused to approve all the Senate changes.

The other deletion was an amphitheater at Kincaid Lake in Pendleton County, which is in the district of Rep. Jon David Reinhardt, R-Alexandria, who also voted against the education and tax package.

Moloney said there were seven or eight road projects added to the

budget and a variety of smaller projects, including airport expansion at Harlan and a vocational education building at Pikeville.

Legislators have added millions of dollars in projects to the budget first proposed by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, which some have called "pork barrel" to secure votes for the education reform package.

Tom Dorman, Wilkinson's legislative liaison, said it is too early to tell whether the governor would exercise his right to veto individual items in the budget.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1990

Bellarmino's challenge

JOSEPH J. MCGOWAN Jr., Bellarmine College's next president, had better have big feet because he has big shoes to fill. But based on impressive reports regarding his performance at Fordham University, he seems unusually well prepared to build upon the estimable accomplishments of Eugene V. Petrik.

When Dr. Petrik became president in 1973, Bellarmine was struggling. It had fallen on hard times after a growth spurt in the '60s, but he turned the college around, and the Petrik years became a time of unprecedented growth. Enrollment doubled, the operating budget tripled, and the endowment swelled. New buildings were added in a manner most pleasing.

The challenge for Dr. McGowan will be to build upon the college's strengths — to hire more fine faculty and further increase the endowment. He must also strengthen Bellarmine's glaring weak link — its library — with both a new building and by fortifying its collection. He will need to take steps to ensure

that Bellarmine is chiefly perceived as a liberal arts college; the success of its business and accounting programs has sometimes overshadowed its core mission.

Ideally, he will also find ways to further differentiate Bellarmine's liberal arts offerings from the University of Louisville's, perhaps by experimenting with the tutorial method of teaching and adding more small seminars. At the same time, this area would benefit if the Louisville area's largest public university (U of L) and Kentucky's largest private college (Bellarmine) found more ways to cooperate.

In the past, Bellarmine's reach has extended primarily through the Louisville area, but it would surely strengthen the school to draw more students from elsewhere. Here again, Dr. McGowan would seem well qualified. During his tenure as Fordham's vice president of student affairs, the student body went from being 70 percent commuters to being 70 percent residential.

We wish Dr. McGowan much success.